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10 March 1977

TRANSLATIONS ON WESTERN EUROPE
No. 1034

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CONTENTS

PAGE

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Tindemans Regrets EC's Passivity Toward European Union (LE SOIR, 16 Feb 77)	1
Luxembourg Apprehensive of 'Egmont' Plan (LE SOIR, 18 Feb 77)	3
EEC Proposes 3 Percent Agricultural Price Hike (LE SOIR, 15 Feb 77)	4

CANADA

Issue of Quebec Separatism Discussed (LA PRESSE, 9 Feb 77)	5
Issue of Bilingualism in Flight Control Discussed (Christiane Berthiaume; LA PRESSE, 10 Feb 77)	10

CYPRUS

Greek Correspondent Interviews Turkish Cypriot Leader Denktas (Rauf Denktas Interview; ELEVTHERTYPIA, 18 Feb 77)	12
'I SIMERINI' Interviews Turkish Cypriot Leader Denktas (I SIMERINI, 24 Feb 77)	17
'KHARAVGI' Scores Scheduling of Clifford-Kliridis Meeting (KHARAVGI, 26 Feb 77)	20
Clifford's Stand on Missing Persons Endorsed (O FILELEVTHEROS, 26 Feb 77)	21
Kliridis Expresses Support for Intercommunal Talks (Nicosia Domestic Service, 27 Feb 77)	22
House President Kyprianou Calls 1977 Critical Year for Cyprus (Nicosia Domestic Service, 27 Feb 77)	23

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Former FTSC Minister on Value of Currency, Fixed Incomes (Rustem Z. Tatar; BOZKURT, 24 Jan 77)	24
Plan Offered To Reduce FTSC's Military, Civilian Staff (BOZKURT, 25 Jan 77)	26
Report on Soviet Armed Forces Day Ceremony in Nicosia (KHARAVGI, 26 Feb 77)	28
Labor Federation Supports Makarios Line (Nicosia Domestic Service, 26 Feb 77)	29
Atakol Notes Second Electric Power Station Slated (BOZKURT, 25 Jan 77)	30
Briefs Refugees Hail Makarios-Denktaş Meetings	32
FRANCE	
Press Comments on Giscard Refusal To See Amalrik (Editorial Report LD)	33
More Work Needed To Improve Franco-Israeli Relations (Mordekhay Gazit Interview; FRANCE-SOIR, 24 Feb 77)	35
PCF's Kanapa Views Freedoms in USSR, France (L'HUMANITE, 21 Feb 77)	38
ITALY	
PCI Official Recounts GDR Visit With Havemann (Lucio Lombardo Radice Interview; DER SPIEGEL, 28 Feb 77)	43
PORTUGAL	
Parties Justify Vote on Governmental Plan, Budget (DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, 30 Dec 76)	48
Council of Ministers Sets Minimum, Maximum Salaries (O SECULO, 31 Dec 76)	52
SWEDEN	
Energy Study Sees Need for 10 Nuclear Plants in Year 2000 (Mert Kubu; DAGENS NYHETER, 9 Feb 77)	54

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Falldin Presses for Quick Assessment on Arab Gas (Lasse Hoglund; DAGENS NYHETER, 10 Feb 77)	56
New Technology for Nuclear Waste Disclosed (Bo Melander; DAGENS NYHETER, 8 Feb 77)	59
SWITZERLAND	
Government To Limit Number of Nuclear Power Plants (Jacques Simon Eggly; JOURNAL DE GENEVE, 4 Feb 77)	64
Government To Ratify Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (JOURNAL DE GENEVE, 10 Feb 77)	66

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

TINDEMANS REGRETS EC'S PASSIVITY TOWARD EUROPEAN UNION

Brussels LE SOIR in French 16 Feb 77 p 3

[Text] Invited on Monday night to Paris by the Association of Industrial Executives for Social and Economic Progress, [Belgian Prime Minister] Leo Tindemans expressed his regrets that the latest summit meeting of the EEC "Nine" (the European Council of The Hague held at the end of November 1976) did not follow up the suggestions in his report for the reactivation of a European Union: "If we do not make progress, the gains of the Community will be jeopardized and public opinion will lose all its confidence in the future of the European Community."

The Hague summit, in the opinion of the Belgian prime minister, did not draw its conclusions from the diagnostic that he had made: "To move toward an economic and monetary union which is a necessary step along the path of European unity."

Leo Tindemans supports the proposals of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing aimed at improving the operations of the European Council on condition that they render the action of the nine EEC members more coherent. He added that it is important in this connection that Europe should have a decision-making mechanism based on majority rather than unanimous vote, with the member-states accepting the constraints of the European treaties.

Prime Minister Tindemans also said that he looks to an increase in the authority of the European parliamentarians after their election by universal suffrage. He noted that he was gratified at the prospect of such elections and that he was hoping for wide voting participation and vigorous electoral publicity among the member-states.

Broaching the matter of the economic recession, the Belgian Prime Minister noted that he was of the opinion that only sustained and more stable growth would be able to overcome both inflation and unemployment.

As regards the extension of the European Community, Leo Tindemans said that he was not unaware of the difficulties which the membership of Portugal, Greece, and soon Spain would involve. Thus, between the two present alternatives--EEC membership or association--he hoped for the elaboration of a third formula applicable for a provisional period depending on the candidate-states aspiring to join the European Community.

2662

CSO: 3100

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LUXEMBOURG APPREHENSIVE OF 'EGMONT' PLAN

Brussels LE SOIR in French 18 Feb 77 p 2

[Text] Luxembourg, AP--The Luxembourg Government is concerned about the fiscal measures announced in the "Egmont Plan" approved by the Belgian Government last weekend. The Luxembourg minister of national economy, Marcel Mart, stated that he was surprised by the scope of the tax increases approved by the Belgian Government.

On a visit to Brussels on Monday together with his colleague, Luxembourg Minister of Finance Jacques Poos, they expressed to their Belgian opposite numbers their apprehension regarding these measures which, according to them, could disrupt the free movement of goods within the UEBL. [Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union].

Marcel Mart declared to the press that his government had not been notified in advance of the Belgian measures even though such decisions may have been of interest to Luxembourg within the framework of the UEBL. The Belgian Government reportedly sought the closer correlation of the Luxembourg taxing system but the two Luxembourg ministers did not give Brussels any assurance in this regard.

"Luxembourg has evidenced good will in the framework of the Benelux agreement of 1976 on the aligning of excise taxes by stages," Marcel Mart added, but he noted he would not yield under pressure. Tax coordination among the Benelux countries is illusory after the Belgian measures, he said. If Luxembourg were to adopt analogous provisions, it would have very grave repercussion on his country's general economy and consumption in particular.

In a few days Marcel Mart will meet his Belgian counterpart, Fernand Herman, in Luxembourg to discuss this dispute among other things.

2662

CSO: 3100

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EEC PROPOSES 3 PERCENT AGRICULTURAL PRICE HIKE

Brussels LE SOIR in French 15 Feb 77 p 8

[Article by P.M.-C: "Limited Increase of Common Market Agricultural Prices in Belgium"]

[Text] The effect on consumer prices of an average hike of 3 percent in the prices of agricultural products as proposed by the Commission of the European Economic Community should not exceed 0.3 percent in Belgium. "This is not a catastrophic proposal but rather a modest and prudent one," Mr Gundelach, EEC commissioner in charge of agriculture, explained when he presented his proposals for the agricultural price increase to the press on Saturday [12 February 1977].

Thus, the traditional debate on the agricultural price hike submitted to a joint markets organization is slated to open on Monday in Brussels. Indeed, the Belgian Council of Ministers [Cabinet] will take cognizance of the very restrictive proposals of Mr Gundelach. These proposals include an average price hike of 3 percent (as against 7.4 percent requested by the farmers), monetary measures to reduce the spread between the currency unit [of the EEC] used to set prices and the real value of the currencies of the nine Common Market members, and specific measures in the dairy sector in order to reduce the structural production surpluses.

The proposed EEC increase in agricultural prices varies according to each product and each country. Particular effort is being asked from the German, Dutch, and Belgian farmers. The price hike may range between 2.6 percent for wheat, sugar, and beef, and 3.6 percent for pork.

As far as milk is concerned, the price increase would be practically nil because the European Commission wants to introduce a tax on deliveries of milk to dairies which would be used to finance the marketing of dairy products. On the other hand, a similar tax on competitive products such as margarine seems to have been more or less abandoned by the European Commission.

2662

CSO: 3100

ISSUE OF QUEBEC SEPARATISM DISCUSSED

Montreal LA PRESSE in French 9 Feb 77 p A 5

[Text] Last 18 January you published a letter from Mesdames Marcelle Ferron and Helene Pelletier-Baillargeon on the subject of a lecture I gave to a Jewish group on 30 November 1976. In this letter, Mesdame Ferron and Peletier-Baillargeon attacked me harshly, and stated that I have accused the Quebec Government of "racism." I categorically deny this charge.

It is my impression that these ladies did not have an opportunity to study the text of my lecture before making these comments. In fact, it was not published in full, and the GAZETTE carried only brief and extremely partial extracts. Moreover, the publisher and the editor of that newspaper have sent me their apologies for the poor quality of this coverage.

Dale C. Thompson
Professor of Political Science
at McGill University
(former vice rector of planning)

Editor's note -- We are carrying below the essential portion of the lecture in question.

... Separatism, whether regarded as a reality or the possibility, will be with us in the years to come.

What should be done under these circumstances, and in particular by those of us who, like myself, and I suppose like the majority of you, are not persuaded that to separate Quebec from Canada is the best solution for all the persons involved, including French-speaking Canadians? I am not persuaded of this for a number of reasons. In my deepest feelings I am a Canadian. Sentimentally, I identify with the entire country, and intellectually I am certain that the future of each of us will be more brilliant if we remain together. With the exception of the small number of persons

a chance of becoming minister of foreign affairs or even president, I simply do not believe that the majority of the French-speaking people of Quebec would enjoy better conditions of life under a republic.

As to us, the "Anglos," "neoes," "other-speakers," "other kind," or simply "the others," nothing in the statements of Prime Minister Levesque or his ministers persuades me that we would have just and equal treatment. It is true that he promised to do away with language tests required for entry into the English school system, but we would have a quota system in its stead. We would be "full" citizens, he says, but under a regime which would impose on us the language and the values of the French-speaking majority. He stated clearly that our likely future would be total assimilation. I prefer the present Canada which makes of respect for diversity a duty as compared to a "melting pot" Quebec or the creation of other ghettos.

Under these circumstances, I have no choice but to contribute to keeping Canada united. But by what means? I return to my definition of democracy, that is to say, the principle of equality of rights, opportunities and treatment.

This is an ideal. It is also the critical test of the success of a country. It determines to a very just measure the loyalty of its citizens. I would wager that each of us here this evening could explain his attachment to Canada in such terms.

But let us put ourselves for a moment in the place of those who would like to divide Canada, or those one could persuade in the near future to vote for such a division. Why did so many French-speaking citizens of Quebec, perhaps the majority, vote for the Quebec party? It was in large part a protest vote. Someone has suggested that it was to protect against the stupid postal code that Ottawa imposed upon us! Many non-separatists protested against certain aspects of the Bourassa administration, such as Law 22. Why Law 22? Because it reduced the equalities found in my definition of democracy.

A large number of French Canadians voted against the Bourassa government because it did not project the prospect of more rights and opportunities and better treatment than the present generation can expect. This is the common denominator in the vote for the Quebec party. Some wanted only to shake up the Bourassa government in the hope that it would do better work in this connection. Others thought that the team headed by Levesque, more dynamic and imbued with higher principles, would pursue these goals with greater efficiency... But within the context of Canada. Still others, the true separatists, felt that these goals could not be achieved except outside Canada.

It is very sad to think that a large proportion of French Canadians -- one does not know exactly how many -- have the feeling that they are not enjoying equality of rights, opportunities and treatment within Canada. We know the main reasons for this; their language is not that of the majority.

This was not such a serious problem prior to the "tranquil revolution," when the aspirations of the population as a whole were more moderate, when people were contented or resigned to being farmers, factory workers, lumberjacks, elevator operators or Ottawa office employees, for example. The small French Canadian elite of politicians, businessmen, professional and clergymen were routinely bilingual and quite successful in defending their position. Now, almost everyone desires, and this is natural, a better life. And here is what is in the process of placing the existence of Canada in peril -- the democratization of Quebec, the demand by the mass of the population for the things which are of the essence of democracy.

During the next 2 or 3 years, the debate about the future of Quebec will turn on this question: Can French-speaking citizens of Quebec profit more from democracy within or outside Canada? Yes, indeed, there will be political manipulation and the discussions by those on both sides who have vested interests to defend. But we must prevent them from avoiding the real issue.

The interests of all Canadian citizens are involved in the discussion and we all have a certain role to play. The first thing we can do is to try -- but really to try -- to set aside our own immediate interests to understand what I have described as being the justified aspirations of the French Canadians. This is easier for us here in Montreal than, for example, in the Canadian west where I was born. Sometimes I have the impression that the attempt to convey my message there is a lost cause, above all, when I read commentaries such as that made by a western minister following the 15 November elections. According to him, the separation of Quebec would have the advantage of resulting in a decrease in the price of canned peas by making the bilingual label unnecessary. It is obvious that such a man understands absolutely nothing of what democracy in Canada means.

Toward the end of November, in a televised speech, Prime Minister Trudeau tried very eloquently and movingly to encourage this kind of fraternal understanding of which I am speaking. His address was followed by those of three opposition leaders in the House of Commons, who unfortunately did nothing but give greater weight to the opinion to the effect that many Canadians have not as yet realized what the true essence of the problem is. Above all, they reminded me of three dogs in a pack barking over the wounded stag. They let themselves be carried away by their greed for power, instead of acting as statesmen.

To understand, however, is not enough. It is necessary to do more. We must help the French Canadians to feel that they have interests throughout Canada. After all, they founded it and gave it its name. It belongs to them as much as to each of us.

I do not have any illusions. I do not believe that the French Canadians will be able one day to live and work in their own language from one end of Canada to the other. Nor do they. But surely, it should be possible for them to do this in a part of Canada, in Quebec and in the national capital, as well as in other places where they are found in sufficient

numbers. These are the goals of the federal law on the official language and even Law 22. The problem comes from the fact that these two laws, the principle of which is just, has been distorted in their application.

Where the federal law is concerned, it is useless to "force" the use of French in regions where there are practically no French-speaking people. Similarly, it is useless to give an English-speaking employee near retirement a very expensive language course which couldn't be of any practical use to him. As to Law 22, the problem lies in the fact that it contradicts the very principle because of which it exists, which is greater equality of opportunity. It represents digging one hole to fill up another. The law involves restrictions as well as advantages, and not only restrictions on the rights of nonFrench-speaking people.

I believe that the use of French can be strengthened just as well if Quebec remains within Canada as if it separates from it, and without the anti-democratic restrictions of Law 22. In my view, this means for example the need for English-speaking people to address the French-speaking people in French. Not always, and perhaps not even tomorrow, but this should become the rule of usage.

French Canadians have no objections to speaking English, and often they are happy to have the opportunity. But they do not want the fact that they are French-speaking to hinder their careers. Moreover, few French Canadians expect that we would be able to work side by side with them in French as of tomorrow morning. They do, however, wonder seriously why we have not given evidence of more understanding of them in the past. Nor do they seek to suppress or to convert to the French language such institutions as McGill University, or even less obvious institutions such as this center where we meet to communicate in English, in Hebrew, or in any other language of our choice. But they do expect that such institutions as McGill will contribute to the welfare of the entire population of Quebec, instead of working closed in upon themselves for a small group exclusively.

And thus I return to your question: "What is our place?" You now see, I hope, how closely linked the answer is to the question of how the French Canadians can find their place in Canada.

An old Chinese curse says: May you live in turbulent times. We do, for our very nation is being challenged and this involves a vital interest of each of us. In Quebec, and in French-speaking Quebec in particular, there has been for approximately the past 15 years a rapid process of development. Prime Minister Levesque himself wrote the following recently on the subject of Quebec: "With its old concepts of values destroyed, it feels collectively naked, like a lobster during molting, seeking seeking around it a new shell in which it could face the modern world" ("For an Independent Quebec," FOREIGN AFFAIRS, July 1976, p 739). This process of change and adaptation to the outer world, so long delayed in Quebec because of its isolation and the paternalism of its leaders, is far from being ended. It would be folly to force it into the "new

shell" of an independent state when it is not yet known what its future form will be.

At this stage, I prefer to continue the discussion on the best way of satisfying the democratic aspirations of all Canadians. At the same time, Prime Minister Levesque and his colleagues can move forward and provide the good government that they promised and for which they were elected.

Change is the path of improvement: it can be painful for those who cannot adapt. It is necessary to take time to be sure that changes we adopt cause a minimum of human suffering.

The final word will remain with you who have invited me here this evening, you whose people have known so much suffering at the hands of politicians. Do not abandon Canada! Do not abandon Quebec! It is your country, it is your province. Let us assure you that your place, too, remains here.

5157

CSO: 3100

CANADA

ISSUE OF BILINGUALISM IN FLIGHT CONTROL DISCUSSED

Montreal LA PRESSE in French 10 Feb 77 p A 9

[Article by Christiane Berthiaume]

[Text] The Ministry of Transport will announce within a few days the scheduled date for the beginning in Hull of experiments in instrument flight simulation, which will take place without the participation of the AGAQ [Association of Air Personnel, unless that body changes its position before that time.

In fact, the ministry has obtained the necessary number of inspectors, i.e., 37 (of whom eight are members of the AGAQ) to participate in this experiment, which will establish the procedures for introducing bilingualism in the IFR [Instrument Flight Rules] for all Quebec airports.

The air personnel set as a condition for their participation in this experiment the proof, by Minister of Transport Otto Lang, that he can implement the policy of bilingualism, by declaring the Mirabel, Saint Hubert and Dorval airports bilingual.

The commission to study bilingualism in air communications, which is currently in session, is to take up precisely the question, and if this body utilizes the special authority conferred upon it and submits a preliminary interim report, the fate of Saint Hubert might perhaps be settled between 16 and 28 February.

At least this is what is hoped by certain officials and organizers who have worked to set up the simulation test.

There Is Still Time

There would still probably be time, then, to persuade the air personnel to participate, the more so since Mr Walter McLeish, mainly responsible for the introduction of bilingualism in air communications and an adviser to Minister Lang, told the investigation commission yesterday that following the report made on Mirabel, he was ready to order flights on a bilingual basis at that international airport.

Where the TRSA is concerned, it has said it is awaiting the results of the study in progress.

With regard to Dorval, the air personnel have already admitted that they will have to be patient for a few months because of the technical difficulties, which are more complex there than elsewhere. In the event that they participate in the simulation experiments, they have said, however, that this should be within the next 3 months.

The electronic experiment is to last 55 weeks and results will then be submitted to the Investigation Committee, which will then study them.

According to officials, the participation of the AGAQ is the more important and justified since, with or without the Investigation Commission, the simulation experiment will nonetheless have been held.

It was this, among other things, which stood out yesterday in the talk given by Mr Andre Dumas, regional administrator for Quebec of the Canadian Air Transport Administration Office to the Saint Laurent Kiwanis Club at the Ritz Carlton.

Numerous Languages Elsewhere

Mr Dumas did not fail to bring up and explain the question everyone is asking, concerning why it is necessary to establish procedures when a number of languages are in use currently, and without problems, in air communications on other continents.

"The answer is found in large part in the history of aviation," he said. "In the old countries, communications techniques developed gradually in each language used, at the same rate as planes became larger, more of them took to the skies, and they began to fly ever faster, higher and farther, requiring more and more refined control techniques.

"This development took place over a period of about 50 years. Thus the pilots, inspectors and other technicians did not have to adapt to a new environment or to new work methods suddenly.

"The new procedures were introduced gradually, bit by bit, without disruption or any break in continuity. And this came about with equal ease in French, Italian, Portuguese, Czechoslovak or Russian,

"For us the problem is purely technical, and derives from the fact that the new context, instead of being created within the framework of relatively slow development, as was the case in Europe and elsewhere, must be established within the period of a few months."

Mr Dumas concluded his talk by recalling that in any case, in 10 or perhaps 20 years, the human voice and the language it employs will no longer play a role in air communications, as everything will be done electronically.

CYPRUS

GREEK CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS TURKISH CYPRIOT LEADER DENKTAS

Athens ELEVTHEROTYPIA in Greek 18 Feb 77 pp 1, 7 AT

[Report on exclusive interview granted by Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktas to ELEVTHEROTYPIA correspondent Louis Danos]

[Text] Barely a week before his meeting with President Carter's envoy, Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktas rejected "guarantees" from the superpowers and the "mediation initiatives" of the United States and the EEC, and maintained that a solution to the Cyprus issue can only be reached by Turkey, Greece and the two communities.

In an exclusive interview granted to ELEVTHEROTYPIA correspondent Louis Danos, Denktas in a new explosion of intransigence strongly attacked President Makarios, maintained that 32.8 percent of Cyprus belongs to the Turkish Cypriots and added:

"I believe that the Cyprus problem was artificially created by Greece and Archbishop Makarios. I believe that if Greece sincerely wants a solution then this solution will be found through a joint effort by Greece, Turkey and the two communities in a very short time. The United States, the EEC and other international interests are encouraging Greece (and Archbishop Makarios) to continue the 'struggle.'"

Our correspondent Louis Danos (the first Greek journalist to set foot in the Turkish-held town of Kyrenia) submitted this telephone report from Nicosia:

I started my efforts to get an interview with Denktas even before leaving for Cyprus. There I was told it was "impossible."

I was advised by his press spokesman, Suleyman: "Wait until Sunday when he will give his press conference and you will see him together with the other journalists." I waited and I saw him. I asked my questions but much remained unanswered. My questions multiplied after I was received by Makarios on Tuesday and after he made his statements to me.

I decided to make another effort to meet the Turkish Cypriot leader. I received permission to enter the Turkish Cypriot area of Nicosia on Wednesday. I was informed by Suleyman that Denktas was in a meeting. Could I leave some written questions? I did so. The next day--yesterday--the answers awaited me when I entered the Turkish zone. Rather what awaited me was Denktas' answer to Makarios, because nearly all my questions started with the words: "Makarios told me..." and ended: "What is your response?"

I think that there is great interest in this official interview given by Denktas to a Greek journalist, because through these answers one can discern the personality of the man Clifford will have to face and Makarios will have to face in a few days when the intercommunal talks are again faltering.

Naturally today I will not comment on Denktas' views. I will confine myself to one protest: While Denktas knew very well that the phrase in my second question, "the war which the Greeks and the Greek Cypriots have waged against the Turkish Cypriots for 11 years" was his own (he used it at the press conference) he attributed it to the Cypriot source I mention in the same question.

This source had referred to the suffering of the Cypriots for 11 years without differentiating between Greek and Turkish Cypriots and I had simply wondered: What if one compares that suffering with the suffering amassed by the 11 days of Attila II? It is on this that Denktas bases nearly his entire aggressive and revealing statement, though I would like to believe this is not deliberate.

[Question] Archbishop Makarios told me that he was greatly disappointed by the great difference between the position you took during your meeting with him and Dr Waldheim and the tone of your statements during the next day's press conference. Would you like to explain to me the reason for this difference?

[Answer] At the press conference I was answering questions. If during our meeting Archbishop Makarios asked the same questions he would have received the same answers. It is my duty not to create false impressions with anybody. I am prepared to support by statements at the press conference with concrete proof. Unfortunately the Greek Cypriot side cannot yet accept that the events are not as it imagines them. If we are to solve the problem of Cyprus it is necessary to face facts as they are.

[Question] A Cypriot minister assured me today that more hardship was caused during the 11 days of the second phase of the Turkish advance than was caused during the 11 years of "the war which the Greeks and the Greek Cypriots have waged against the Turkish Cypriots." Would you like to comment on this point of view?

[Answer] I am glad because at long last even a Greek Cypriot minister has admitted that for 11 years the Greek Cypriots as well as the Greeks have caused hardship to the Turkish Cypriots. Until now this harsh truth was not

only rejected emphatically, but Greek Cypriot propaganda had exerted all its efforts in deceiving the universe and convincing it that everything was going well when suddenly and without cause or reason the Turks invaded Cyprus.

There is a difference between what we suffered for 11 years and what the Greek Cypriots suffered as a result of the Turkish intervention: The treatment of the Turks for each and every day of those 11 years was the result of a coldblooded plan, which became known as the Akritas plan. Imagine what would have happened in Greece if one-fourth of its population suffered the same treatment which we suffered for 11 years. The Turkish intervention became unavoidable as a result of the true facts. Without the timely Turkish intervention there would be no Turkish Cypriots in Cyprus today and the independent Republic of Cyprus would have definitely vanished. Those who played with fire and resorted to criminal activities for 11 years with the intention of destroying the Turkish community are complaining because Turkey saved the Turkish Cypriots by resorting to force. Do they not understand that there was no other way for Turkey?

[Question] Which measures do you consider most productive for the gradual restoration of mutual confidence between the two communities and how, in the end, will you guarantee the right of settlement?

[Answer] If more Greek Cypriots--and particularly the Greek Cypriot press--begin to share the view of the minister, in other words if they start to admit that for 11 years the Cypriots were forced to suffer, we could reach a realistic evaluation of the situation. The beginning of restoration of normal relations must start with recognition of the fact that for 11 years the treatment to which they subjected the Turkish Cypriot fellow countrymen was unnatural, inhuman and criminal. Such a spontaneous recognition would lead to the conclusion that the Turkish Cypriots and Turkey found themselves in the position to defend themselves. Admission of this fact would greatly diminish the bitterness in Greek Cypriot hearts. How could they feel such bitterness solely because the Turks avoided the destruction planned for them by the Greek leaders? How can we fatalistically accept these things: 1) the mass graves (at Agios Vasileios in 1963 and at the villages of Aloa, Sandalaris, Maratha, Tokhni, Ziyi, Mari and Ktima in 1974); 2) that one-fourth of the Turkish Cypriots had to live as refugees for 11 years because they were evicted from 103 villages; and 3) our treatment as enemies of the country which is also our own country and the deprivation of our own rights for 11 years?

[Question] You stated in your press interview that you consider the Turkish guarantee absolutely essential. You also said that you would have no objections if Greece also guaranteed the new regime in Cyprus. Are these two guarantees sufficient? How do you view the possibility of guarantees by the two superpowers or by the Security Council?

[Answer] If Greece had honored the obligations it undertook in 1960 as a guarantor power then the 1963 to 1974 tragedy would not have happened.

[Question] Makarios told me that your acceptance of land title ownership as one of the criteria to be used in drawing the boundaries of the federal republic is the most encouraging indication that you sincerely want an agreement. Do you agree with this point of view? Can you explain the wide gap between your own estimates (32.8 percent) and his (20 percent)?

[Answer] All this appears very strange to me. This is because my views have not changed one iota since the summer of 1975. Land ownership, economic viability and security always make up the foundation on which I discuss the territorial issue. The archbishop believes (according to his statement to MILLIYET) that land ownership by the Turks is equivalent to their population percentage, that is 20 percent. It appears that his advisers have convinced him that this is the percentage. We, however, know that we own 32.8 percent.

[Question] The archbishop told me that he is prepared to resign the day after the signing of an agreement. How do you consider this statement? Do you also consider it a gesture of good will?

[Answer] The archbishop's appearance on the Cyprus political stage in 1950 created a storm of competition in the island. For 27 years now the Turkish Cypriots of my generation have lived with the daily agony of having to guess the archbishop's policy so that they can neutralize it. His political severity, always anti-Turkish, left us no margins to breath in. The only thing I can say is that involvement of the church in the politics of a country with two communities such as Cyprus has proved calamitous. As a personality I have nothing against Makarios himself. He has, however, always followed in a very aggressive way and very stubbornly the policy laid down by his church. The division of the country has been the fruit of his aggressiveness.

[Question] Would you like to comment on the present policy of Greece, the United States and the EEC toward the problem of Cyprus?

[Answer] What does Greece want from Cyprus? This is the primary question. Why did Greece help Makarios in destroying the 1960 agreement? Why, during the past 12 years, did Greece do absolutely nothing to prevent anti-Turkish activities? Today, what is it that Greece wants in Cyprus? What is it that prevents admission of the mistakes of the past with which one would be able to deal with the future of Cyprus with more confidence and certainty, no matter what Greece has to say? Why is it that the Greek-American lobby is being used in the United States as a source of attacks against us and against Turkey? Why is it that not a single Greek voice of protest has ever been raised either in Greece or in the United States against the barbarities committed against the Turks during the past 11 years.

What do the United States and the EEC want in Cyprus? How can one explain their sudden interest in Cyprus, which they ignored for 11 years which were a hell for our community? Why do they encourage the Greek Cypriot side in its delusion that it can turn back the hands of the clock so that the Turkish

Cypriots will again become hostages surrounded on all sides by the Greek Cypriots? These are some of the questions which bother us and I much fear that I am not in a position to provide calm answers to all of them. I believe that the problem of Cyprus was artificially created by Greece and by Archbishop Makarios and that after they created it they refused to deal with it during the period when they knew they had us in their hands. I believe that if Greece sincerely wants a solution then this solution could easily be found in a joint effort by Greece, Turkey and the two communities in a very short period of time. The United States, the EEC and other international interests encourage Greece (and Archbishop Makarios) in the continuation of the "struggle."

[Question] Would you like to address some message to the people of Greece through the pages of ELEVETHEROTYPIA?

[Answer] I firmly believe in Greek-Turkish friendship and alliance. I believe that if the leaders of Greece really knew the truth in respect of the Cyprus issue--how it started, how it grew and how the Turkish Cypriots paid for the past 11 years--they would come closer to present-day reality and they would have helped in achieving a settlement. Turkey and Greece, like their communities in Cyprus, must live in peace and in harmony. This is our fate. It is no use our trying to change it artificially by creating tension.

CSO: 4808

'I SIMERINI' INTERVIEWS TURKISH CYPRIOT LEADER DENKTAS

Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 24 Feb 77 p 8 NC

[Exclusive interview with Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas--no date given]

[Text] [Question] During your talks with President Makarios, did he give you the impression that he is prepared to accept the principle of "bizonal" or bicommunal federation with two clearly fixed regions that will be under the administration of the two sides?

[Denktas] I have understood that Archbishop Makarios wanted to leave the door open to make use of the system of multiregional multicantonal [federation] although he fully understands that the solution must be biregional. In any case I told him that we were not going to agree to discuss anything short of the bizonal and that I could not see any room for negotiation on this question. The term "bicommunal" in the first paragraph of the guidelines, when read together with the second paragraph, gives a clear picture of the fact that the principle of biregional or bizonal is a reality acceptable by both sides. Had it not been so then it would not have been possible for the talks to begin. This has been made quite clear to everyone.

[Question] According to the written guidelines that will be given to the negotiators, the discussion on the territorial question will be based on three criteria: ownership of land, viability, and productivity of the area. Would you like to analyze each one of these criteria from the Turkish side's point of view?

[Denktas] There is one more criterion, security! This is connected with paragraphs 2 and 3 in the instructions. Archbishop Makarios thought that security was a very vague term; for this reason he made use of the phrase "certain practical difficulties that may result for the Turkish Cypriot community." For me this has been more vague than the term security, but he showed preference for it saying that he understood that the question of security would also be discussed. For my own part I pointed out to the secretary general that it should be absolutely understood that the Turkish Cypriot negotiator will consider security as one of the criteria. In fact, all these

criteria were communicated to Mr Kliridis during the fifth round of the Vienna talks. Since then there have been published quite a number of items. Therefore the Greek side is fully aware of the meaning that we give to these criteria.

[Question] What is your impression about President Makarios as a negotiator following your two meetings?

[Denktas] I believe he wants peace on his own terms. His interpretation is that the 1963 events were accidental lacks sincerity. Sincerity is necessary if we are to find a workable settlement for the future. What I discussed with President Makarios during our two meetings is what I always discussed with Mr Kliridis. If the procedure of negotiations had not been interrupted after the third Vienna meeting, I think that today we would have been closer to a settlement. Why the procedure was interrupted, I do not know. I also do not know what the Greek side has won with its appeal to the UN General Assembly and the unilateral insuring of resolutions in our absence. This was mere loss of time and in the course of this loss of time the situation became set.

[Question] After your press conference part of the Greek press considered your attitude as not being conciliatory. Can you tell us whether your attitude has changed, in the sense that now you have backed down from your earlier positions?

[Denktas] The Greek Cypriot press has always considered me an extremist and all my statements in support of the cause of my community have been unfavorably received or distorted. At my press conference questions were put to me and I gave frank replies. It would not be right for me to create false hopes for the one or the other side. We have a long and hard course of negotiations to go. The people must know that this is reality. Everyone should know that bizonality is a reality and we are not going to negotiate over this principle in exchange for anything. We also discussed the establishment of a federal system. Therefore, the Greek Cypriots must not be deceived by being told that we talked about a unitary state.

I repeat that what I discussed with Archbishop Makarios, I was prepared to discuss with Mr Kliridis. In fact, we were ready to proceed with the same approaches when everything stopped, first after the third Vienna round and later after the fifth round. If the talks had been continued after the third round in accordance with the framework within which discussions were held, the extent of concessions at that time would have probably been greater than now... Time settles certain questions because we have to do with people who cannot be worried about political needs. The people's needs finally influence the policy of leaders. Two years ago certain questions could be approached and settled. After 2 years some of them have become inaccessible or have been "settled" or have been "accepted."

The Greek press describes me as the bad wolf. The following day it decides that I have changed and I have almost become a lamb. They expect me to begin bleating but when I carry on speaking as always, they are disappointed. It is hard for one to please the Greek press that has no sympathy for those who speak in favor of the Turkish cause.

[Question] How do you think the president of the central government must be elected? Do you think that the president can be Greek or Turk alternately or that the solution must be permanent with a Turkish vice president?

[Denktas] A good formula is that of the president alternately, as is the case in Switzerland.

[Question] If all efforts for a negotiated solution definitely fail, how do you see the future of the two communities?

[Denktas] If all efforts for a negotiated solution fail we shall not accept this as the final failure because this problem can be solved only through negotiations between the two parties. There is no other course. The hope or the belief that the United States or the EEC will achieve a magic formula are wrong and it would be a sad thing if our talks were interrupted anew because of this belief.

However, should there be a new deadlock in the negotiations, we shall wait for some understanding on the part of the Greek Cypriot side when we proceed with taking further and better measures in order to make our state a more viable international institution both from the political and the economic points of view.

When the Greek Cypriot side realizes that the Turkish sector of Cyprus is as viable as the Greek from all aspects then it would be possible to work out an agreement with better understanding between two equal parties. I mean to say that irrespective of how we shall organize our domestic affairs, in the end Cyprus will arrive at the reality of the two communities living in two regions under their own administrations on an independent island. When these two communities or administrations have good relations and cooperate between them and respect each other as equals, Cyprus will be able to prosper as a whole, and the road for Cyprus to become the Switzerland of the Mediterranean will have been opened.

[Question] Have you given up the idea of the unilateral declaration of an independent Turkish Cypriot state in the case of the definite failure of talks?

[Denktas] The unilateral declaration is not and has never been a preplanned goal. It is an alternative outlet in case there is no early and final settlement, because we cannot live in a vacuum. But even the unilateral declaration does not by itself close the door to further negotiations with the goal of establishing a bizonal federal republic. If the Greek Cypriot side opposes a settlement of the problem and continues its international campaign against us, what can we do? Therefore, the unilateral declaration, if it takes place one day, will not be our work but the work of the wrong policy of the Greek Cypriot leadership.

CYPRUS

KHARAVGI SCORES SCHEDULING OF CLIFFORD-KLIRIDIS MEETING

Nicosia KHARAVGI in Greek 26 Feb 77 p 3 NC

[From the "Dawn" column: "An Instructive Episode"]

[Text] The imperialist mentality has once again shone in all its scandalous provocativeness in the instance of Clark Clifford's schedule of contacts during his visit to Cyprus. We have in mind that the Clifford schedule of contacts in Nicosia, at least as initially communicated from Ankara, did not include the president of the House of Representatives, Mr Spyros Kyprianou. It did, however, include a 2-hour meeting with a dinner at the American Embassy with the leader of the Democratic Rally Party, Mr Kliridis!

And, if our information is correct--and we believe that it is--the schedule of Mr Clifford's contacts was altered to include a meeting with the president of the House also only after strong and repeated representations by the Cypriot side. It is said, moreover, that the initial representations from Cyprus met with Clifford's refusal to amend his schedule to also include a meeting with the president of the House, and that only after new representations did Clifford agree to include in his schedule a meeting with Mr Kyprianou as well but on condition that it would last for only half an hour!

The episode speaks for itself. The scandalous mentality that permeates imperialist diplomacy has no limits. It ignores the president of the House of Representatives, the number two man in the Cyprus Republic, and sets up 2-hour talks with dinner at the American Embassy with a party leader who is not even a deputy in the House!

It is a paradoxical and very strange choice but in no way inexplicable. Both the American ambassador, Mr Crawford, and the presidential envoy, Mr Clifford, must be aware of the policy expressed and represented by Mr Kliridis. That is the reason for this particular and antidiplomatic preference.

No need to be jealous! But will this scandalous episode serve as a lesson to those who are trying to make imperialism's mug look pretty?

CSO: 4808

CYPRUS

CLIFFORD'S STAND ON MISSING PERSONS ENDORSED

Nicosia 0 FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 26 Feb 77 p 3 NC

[From the "Liberal" column: "The Missing"]

[Text] The only instance in which Mr Clark Clifford spoke to outline the American position was on the subject of missing persons. He promised that his country would look into the question of collecting data about them.

This is what we want too. We want data about the fate of every one of our people who is missing so that their relatives may know, and so that an end can be put to the uncertainty and agony felt by thousands.

And when we say that we are asking for dates and information, we do not accept that which the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr Rauf Denktas, invariably keeps repeating that the Turks are not holding any undeclared prisoners. This is not enlightening and is the reason why the thousands of relatives of our missing are neither satisfied nor will they ever be satisfied with such statements.

Mr Clark Clifford must know from the experiences of his own country, which are not as bitter as ours, about the grief of the families whose beloved are missing in war theaters. All-in-all the U.S. authorities have only 800 Americans listed as missing in the Vietnam War, and still they are insisting strongly on receiving information about each one of them.

CSO: 4808

KLIRIDIS EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 27 Feb 77 TA

[Text] The leader of the Democratic Rally, Mr Kliridis, stated that if the Cyprus intercommunal talks, which will be resumed in Vienna at the end of the month, result in a just and viable solution of the Cyprus problem, his party will support it. Addressing Limasol's 1st meeting of the Limasol District of the Democratic Rally today, Mr Kliridis also said that he approves President Makarios' recent meeting with the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr Denktas, and welcomes the agreement reached concerning the start of substantive intercommunal talks. The two meetings of the president of the republic with Mr Denktas, Mr Kliridis added, constitute a step in the right direction. Furthermore, he said that the process of the Cyprus intercommunal talks was unanimously supported by the Western, Eastern and the nonaligned countries in the United Nations, and that there was no resolution approved by the UN General Assembly and the Security Council which did not call on the interested parties to resume the talks. This fact, he added, shows that the United Nations considers that the solution of the Cyprus problem should be reached through the intercommunal talks.

Mr Kliridis said that Western nations could play a decisive role in influencing Turkey to adopt a more conciliatory attitude.

Referring to his recent talks with U.S. Secretary of State Vance and with members of Congress, Mr Kliridis said that he ascertained the sincere interest of the American Government and the Congress for a just solution of our problem and that the Cyprus issue is of top priority for American foreign policy.

Real interest in finding a just solution to the Cyprus problem, Mr Kliridis continued, was shown in his talks with political leaders in Europe. The United States and the EEC countries, Mr Kliridis said, are not seeking to substitute for the role played by the United Nations, but on the contrary, they want to help the United Nations in its search for a settlement.

CSO: 4808

CYPRUS

HOUSE PRESIDENT KYPRIANOU CALLS 1977 CRITICAL YEAR FOR CYPRUS

Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 27 Feb 77 NC

[Text] House of Representatives President Kyprianou stressed that 1977 will be a critical year for our country and its future and that during this year it will become apparent whether the prerequisites will be created for an early solution of our national issue or whether we shall be forced to embark on a long-term struggle.

Speaking at Lymbia during a memorial service for Mikhaïl Olymbios, Mr Kyprianou added that we are entering a new period with all good will for a just and peaceful solution. But the development of events depends on the response from the other side. Mr Kyprianou stressed that it must be understood by all those who are interested in contributing to the solution of the Cyprus problem that such a solution must be based on UN resolutions and it must be such as to insure the unity and therefore the survival of our country, to insure that it is really an independent, sovereign and territorially integral state in which the inalienable human rights of all citizens will be absolutely respected and safeguarded.

He also said that no solution and real freedom are conceivable without the withdrawal of the occupation troops. He stressed that the rights of freedom of movement, freedom of settlement and of property are inalienable, and any restriction on these rights would, in fact, lead to divisive and partitionist situations and would widen the gap between Greeks and Turks and would inevitably lead to fresh adventures inside and outside Cyprus.

Mr Kyprianou added that for the restoration of cooperation and harmonious relations between the Greeks and Turks of Cyprus, real prerequisites of cooperation for the progress of all the people must be created. The refugees, he concluded, must return to their homes and property, while the Turkish Cypriots must be free to settle anywhere they like. And it is not permissible to restrict the rights or the freedom of any part of the people because some people would like to promote artificial solutions.

CSO: 4808

FORMER FTSC MINISTER ON VALUE OF CURRENCY, FIXED INCOMES

Nicosia BOZKURT in Turkish 24 Jan 77 pp 1, 4

[Article by Rustem Z. Tatar, former minister of finance of the Federated Turkish State of Cyprus: "Value of Money and People with Fixed-Income"]

[Excerpt] Money, as generally agreed, has four functions in an economy. It is (1) a unit of value, (2) a medium of exchange, (3) a standard of value to be used in future payments, and (4) a store of value. If the value of money is not stable, these vital functions become disrupted. Virtually in every country of the world, ours included, the value of money dropped in the post-World War II days.

A drop in the value of money, or inflation, as it is technically known, always works at the expense of fixed-income people, particularly those with a very limited income. Working people who receive a fixed amount each month in the form of salary or wages are able to buy, under inflationary conditions, less goods and services than they did in the previous month. In other words, their standard of living begins to decline. Any money they may be able to put aside for future emergencies also loses its purchasing power from day to day. The functions of money as a medium of exchange and a store of value begin to operate to the disadvantage of fixed-income people.

In the meanwhile, people engaged in commerce and self-employed professionals, by the virtue of the control they exercise over the price of goods and services they sell, are generally able to raise their income to whatever level they want, but when they do that, they fan the flames of inflation. We have been witnessing a steady rise in the prices of, not only luxury items, but also the essentials in our markets. Our government has not come to a point where it can manage the general economy according to a plan. We do not yet have any of the valuable statistical data. We do not know, for example, the exact rate of inflation. We estimate that it was around 40 percent in 1976. Such a high rate of inflation hurts people living on a fixed income, but it is a boon to self-employed, professional people. People of commerce and industry, in addition to having their own capital, take out loans and keep a stock of the goods they deal in. When the value of money goes down, their

debts become lighter, while the value of their stock goes up; their profit, in fact, is compounded. Their standard of living rises as that of fixed-income people declines. To find a way to remedy this social injustice--this natural "byproduct" of the mixed economy system--is one of the primary responsibilities of the state.

Government employees are the major victims of this social injustice. Personnel of economic enterprises in the public sector, even the workers employed by the state, have a way to improve their lot--they turn to collective bargaining. Government employees do not have such a mechanism at their disposal.

The raging inflation already has dealt several heavy blows to state employees. There was no way to give them a cost-of-living increase in 1976. To avert a further deterioration in their standard of living, they should be given a pay increase in 1977 on the basis of a [price?] index. It has to be done, not only because it is in keeping with the social justice concept, but also because it is essential, if we want to avert a further decline in the productivity of public service.

Here, it will be advisable to underline a point. As we have already stated, government personnel should receive a cost-of-living increase. It is immaterial that 85 percent of the budget goes to personnel expenditures. The low level of productivity, or to put it in another way, overstaffing, stemmed from the political conditions and practices of the past. We failed to act according to a plan, we failed to be consistent; the result was rising personnel expenses, and falling productivity. We hope that the new personnel regime announced by the prime minister will put the minds of the state's employees at ease and raise their productivity.

On this subject, the distinguished prime minister announced in his new year's message that the government was planning "a cost-of-living benefit as much as the increase in revenues would permit, and insofar as we can transfer the increase to expenditures." Under the prevailing conditions, a cost-of-living appropriation does not seem to have much of a chance to become reality in 1977 either.

Financially speaking, the state is in a difficult position, but the economy is not. We do not have an economy independent of the motherland. Actually, this is one of the factors that contribute to inflation. Consequently, we should not expect the federated state to dip into its tight budget in order to lighten the blow that inflation has dealt to fixed-income people. The state personnel in the motherland will receive a pay increase in 1977, and we believe that the state personnel of the Federated Turkish State of Cyprus should receive a similar increase. It should not be impossible to work out a formula with motherland's officials to finance such a raise.

7244
CSO: 4807

PLAN OFFERED TO REDUCE FTSC'S MILITARY, CIVILIAN STAFF

Nicosia BOZKURT in Turkish 25 Jan 77 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Several Freedom Fighter Commanders Voluntarily Transfer to Civilian Cadres"]

[Text] According to a reliable source, the Turkish Cypriot Armed Forces Command has no objection to a plan whereby a number of freedom fighter commanders, who were reduced in rank after the reorganization of the Turkish Cypriot armed forces, will be transferred, if they so desire, to positions in the civilian administration. Preparations are underway at interested ministries to appoint these commanders to civilian posts as soon as possible. The Coordination Committee and the Council of Ministers are expected to review the matter very soon. The two bodies will decide in which sectors to employ these people who played a major role in our resistance and the success of the resistance, and whose heroic deeds will always be remembered gratefully.

Personnel Department Proposals

Meanwhile, the Personnel Department has submitted to the Council of Ministers several proposals designed to eliminate overstaffing in certain areas of the state cadre. Basically, the proposals are as follows:

1. Employees who have served the state a minimum of 18 years and 4 months will be given the right to retire, if they wish, on the top step of their current grade.
2. Every employee will be granted the right to retire. If an employee wants to retire, 1 year will be added to his length of service for every 3 years he has served.

Concern in Council of Ministers

The proposals, if approved, will constitute a breakthrough in the search for a way to reduce the size of swollen cadres and to create promotion opportunities for younger employees. The Council of Ministers, however, is not very

enthusiastic about the proposals, according to reports. Official sources described the council's attitude as concern that numerous government employees with valuable experience will be retired if the proposals are approved. There is little doubt, nevertheless, that able and experienced employees who, if the proposals are adopted, will have a right to retire from government service at a dynamic age, will be able to assume responsible positions in other sectors where they can contribute just as much to our development efforts. Most of the employees who may take the opportunity to retire will do so in order to pursue certain personal plans. To give them a chance to put their plans into practice will add a new dimension to economic efforts and open up new employment opportunities in the private sector. Meanwhile, elimination of overstaffing and removal of obstacles to promotions are the other advantages worth considering. It has been learned that there will be motions to attach the proposals, which have been ignored by the Council of Ministers, to the draft of the Amended Retirement Law, when it comes before the assembly. The proposals, prepared by the Personnel Department, reportedly, had a favorable reception in the Chief Prosecutor's Office.

7244

CSO: 4807

CYPRUS

REPORT ON SOVIET ARMED FORCES DAY CEREMONY IN NICOSIA

Nicosia KHARAVGI in Greek 26 Feb 77 p 1 NC

[Text] Speaking yesterday evening at the Soviet cultural center during a reception to mark the 59th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Armed Forces, Col Vladimir Kalinin, the military attache at the Soviet Embassy, referred to the building of socialism in the Soviet Union and the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet state.

The speaker stressed in particular the role of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact in the convening of the Helsinki Conference and their new proposals during the Bucharest meeting for new measures in the direction of detente.

Colonel Kalinin also recalled the stance formulated by the countries of the Warsaw Pact for the solution of the Cyprus issue on the basis of the UN resolutions, and stressed:

"That is why the Soviet proposal for convening a representative international conference on Cyprus within the framework of the United Nations is still valid."

After countering the allegations of Western propaganda concerning a so-called "Soviet military threat," the speaker emphasized that "our declarations and specific actions on the international arena are invariably subject to the task of averting the danger of a new war and the consolidation of peace and the security of peoples."

And he concluded:

"The Soviet Armed Forces have been a powerful factor in the preservation and consolidation of peace, a factor in averting the bloody wars ignited by international imperialism.

"This sacred historic mission they are also fulfilling today and, together with the armies of the other socialist countries, are the vigilant guardians of the great achievements of the peoples that are building a new society."

CSO: 4808

CYPRUS

LABOR FEDERATION SUPPORTS MAKARIOS LINE

Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 26 Feb 77 NC

[Text] PEO [Pan-Cyprian Labor Federation] secretary general and House of Representatives member Andreas Ziartidis speaking at today's meeting of the PEO General Council on the federation's assessment of the latest developments said that the recent handling of the Cyprus problem by president of the republic Archbishop Makarios has been within the UN international framework. He also said that the guidelines that have been laid down during His Beatitude's meeting with Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas do not include anything that would be tantamount to abandoning the UN resolutions. Mr Ziartidis expressed the categorical view that neither the inter-Cypriot talks, when they are being held within the correct framework and away from suspicious influences, deinternationalize the Cyprus problem nor does what is called internationalization render them unnecessary nor does it conflict with the procedure of talks. Finally he said that the meaningful and constructive talks, as method, do not conflict with the policy of long-term struggle and that the greatest danger is not the cultivation of optimism or overoptimism but the underestimation of developments and the failure to utilize the opportunities being created.

CSO: 4808

CYPRUS

ATAKOL NOTES SECOND ELECTRIC POWER STATION SLATED

Nicosia BOZKURT in Turkish 25 Jan 77 p 1

[Article: "Atakol Announces Second Electric Power Station Will Be Constructed"]

[Text] Nicosia--The Financial, Budgetary, and Planning Committee is continuing its discussion of the budget for the 1977 fiscal year.

Yesterday's discussions were on the budget for the Ministry of Energy, Tourism, and Natural Resources.

Before the general discussion was opened, the committee heard Kenan Atakol, minister of energy, tourism, and natural resources. Mr Atakol, who briefed the committee on his ministry's operations, reported that 26 of the 31 villages without electricity were given electricity, and that the remaining 5 would receive electricity within 2 months. He also noted that preliminary work for the second electric power station was expected to be finished within a month. Mr Atakol reported that efforts to meet the community's water demand from resources in the federated state were continuing, and operations to cultivate seedlings was escalated to complete reforestation of our area.

Tourism

The committee was briefed on activities in the tourism field by Mr Caglar Yasal, head of the Turkish Cypriot Tourism Operations Limited Company. Mr Yasal conceded that efforts to reach a desirable level in the tourism field were stymied by transportation difficulties. He noted, however, that the number of incoming tourists increased after the new runway of the Ercan State Airport went into service. According to Yasal, occupancy at the hotels has climbed from 14 percent to 22 percent.

Criticism

Alpay Durduran, chairman of the Socialist Liberation Party, criticized the ministry [of energy, tourism, and natural resources], for what he called

the ministry's failure to perform the tasks it had assumed. Tansel Fikri of the National Unity Party said in his talk that outward-oriented efforts were needed in the tourism field. Naci Talat of the Republican Turkish Party argued that enterprises in the energy field should be undertaken by the state alone, and that the Electric Organization should be transformed into a government agency. Mr Talat also called for the abolishment of the Turkish Cypriot Petroleum Company.

Another speaker, Feridun Adahan of the National Unity Party, suggested that officials show closer interest in tourism matters. One of the Socialist Liberation Party deputies, Burhan Nalbantoglu, was also critical of the ministry's operations. Noting that there was definitely a water shortage in the Turkish Cypriot sector, he said he found the efforts in this field inadequate. He called for vigorous work in energy and tourism fields, as well as water. He also said forests should be improved further.

7244
CSO: 4807

CYPRUS

BRIEFS

REFUGEES HAIL MAKARIOS-DENKTAS MEETINGS--At a recent meeting the Pan-Cyprian Committee of Refugees announced that it considers the recent meeting between the president of the republic, Archbishop Makarios, and the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr Denktas, a positive step in the search for a just and permanent solution in Cyprus. The committee also expressed its full support for His Beatitude. The committee calls on the refugees not to propagate rumors and to remain united around the president of the republic in his difficult task of finding a just and permanent solution in Cyprus. Addressing the Turkish Cypriots, the committee calls on them to make every possible effort to maintain the friendly and constructive spirit which prevailed at the recent two meetings between the president of the republic and Mr Denktas. [Text]
[Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 22 Feb 77 TA]

CSO: 4808

PRESS COMMENTS ON GISCARD REFUSAL TO SEE AMALRIK

[Editorial report LD] Giscard d'Estaing's refusal to receive Andrey Amalrik is the subject of commentaries published by three Paris dailies for 24-25 February. LE MONDE in French 25 February publishes on page 1 an editorial which rejects any comparison between President Carter's gestures toward Soviet dissidents and Giscard d'Estaing's attitude, stating that each country has its own way of affirming its political positions. While making the point that "if such audiences became the rule" it would be difficult to draw the line, the writer nevertheless maintains that "the president of the republic could have found a more honorable solution," adding: "The French Government could...go somewhat further in its statements on the violation of human rights, without breaking the Helsinki Agreements." The same edition of LE MONDE publishes on page 3 a summary of French political reactions. Elysee spokesman Lecat stated in a communique that, although France is committed to insuring respect for the Helsinki Agreements, "It is not for foreigners to arrange audiences with the president of the French Republic themselves." Regional Development Minister Lecanuet, chairman of the Social Democratic Center, stated: "If Mr Amalrik knocked on my door, I would receive him." Jacques Chirac, while declining to comment directly on the government's attitude, asserted that his party, the Rally for the Republic (RPR), was dedicated to "making our fellow citizens aware that freedom is threatened and that it is time to rise up and defend it." Left Radicals Movement Chairman Robert Fabre asserted in a statement that his party "deplores the attitude of the French Government and the president of the republic," adding that every country which signed the Helsinki Agreements must "translate its commitments into realities." The article reports that PCF leader Georges Marchais, in a radio program broadcast 23 February, attacked the Soviet dissidents who, he claimed, "advocate a return to cold war." The Socialist Party issued a denial of reports that its leadership had refused to meet Amalrik, recalling that Francois Mitterrand had received him in December 1976. Finally, the LE MONDE roundup says, extreme rightwing party forces NOUVELLEA attacked Giscard d'Estaing in strong terms, describing his attitude as "scandalous."

FRANCE-SOIR in French 25 February publishes on page 5 two articles commenting on the Amalrik affair. Benoit Rayski supports all that Amalrik stands for, but maintains that he was wrong to demonstrate outside the Elysee against

Giscard d'Estaing's refusal to receive him: "The gates of the Elysee are not, after all, the walls of the Kremlin." Jean Dutourd, on the other hand, criticizes Giscard d'Estaing: "If Mr Giscard talked for an hour with Mr Amalrik at the Elysee, what would happen? The USSR would sulk, that is all."

L'AUREORE in French 24 February publishes on page 1 an article by Dominique Jamet entitled "The Gulag Ambassador." Jamet comments that "it seems that Mr Carter can take certain risks which Mr Giscard d'Estaing does not feel able to assume...the Amalrik affair follows perfectly the same line of the weakness as the Abu Dawud affair."

CSO: 3100

FRANCE

MORE WORK NEEDED TO IMPROVE FRANCO-ISRAELI RELATIONS

Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 24 Feb 77 p 5 LD

[Interview with Israeli ambassador to France Mordekhay Gazit by Benoit Rayski: "'Israel Is Not Setting Any Condition for Its Prime Minister's Visit to France''; Paris, date not given]

[Text] [Question] After the storm created by the Abu Dawud affairs, France seems determined to improve its relations with Israel. How do you view the prospects for Franco-Israeli relations at present?

[Answer] The relations between France and Israel are important. Because France is an important country. Relations between our two countries were at their peak until 1967. Since then they have taken a difficult turn, and it would be correct to describe these relations since 1967 as "normal," that is, far less good than they have been. These relations have had their ups and downs. And, unfortunately, the tone of the dialog between the two countries has become somewhat difficult during the "down" moments. We have always made an effort to return to normal. The Abu Dawud affair has been very painful for us Israelis and our relations have undergone a crisis.

In order to emerge from it, efforts are necessary. Efforts have been made for some weeks to end the crisis. But I believe that it is not sufficient to return to normal. We should strive to do more and work for an improvement. We are prepared to do so.

[Question] Is it true that Israel has set conditions for Mr Rabin's visit to France?

[Answer] There is, of course, no condition attached to the visit. Israel accepts the invitation conveyed to the prime minister to make an official visit to France and regards it as a positive act. The formal reply will be conveyed to the French Government in the near future. The question of the date when that visit will take place will be settled within the same period of time.

We would like a similar visit by a French personality to provide an element of reciprocity: Israeli opinion attaches importance to this.

[Question] France, as you know, has excellent relations with the Arab states. Do you believe that it could use them better to facilitate a rapprochement between you and them?

[Answer] Israel has never maintained the view that there is an insurmountable contradiction between the good relations which a country can have with the Arab countries on the one hand and Israel on the other. For a country like France, the objective of simultaneously maintaining good relations with Israel and with the Arab countries is likewise attainable. In principle, a country which has good relations with the two sides has a greater chance of helping to reduce the atmosphere of mistrust between the adversaries. The conflict is at a very delicate stage from the psychological viewpoint. It is precisely in this field that friends could act.

[Question] The French Government believes that the setting up of a Palestinian entity would be a factor for peace in the Middle East. What is Israel's position on this question?

[Answer] We regard the Palestinian problem as a problem which ought to be resolved within the framework of a peace between ourselves and the Arab countries. It is an important problem. We have stated that a solution to the conflict which did not include a solution for the Palestinian problem would be vitiated. Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon has frequently stated that he would personally be opposed to a peace agreement which did not also resolve the Palestinian problem.

We have fundamental differences with respect to certain views concerning the way in which this problem should be resolved. Rather than stress these differences, it is better to confine ourselves to the fact that Israel is prepared to find a solution to the problem.

We insist that this solution lies within the Jordanian-Palestinian framework.

"A Shock"

[Question] Do you not believe that the differences between France and Israel also stem from emotional phenomena, from what could be called unrequited love?

[Answer] The very fact that you ask that question demonstrates in what an exceptional context relations between our two countries are situated.

You see, we experienced a shock in 1967, because we had regarded France as a true friend of Israel. Unrequited love? The Israelis, whose history reflects that of the whole Jewish people, have had enough personal experiences and historical memories of persecutions and disappointments. If the privileged experience of the relations with France led the Israelis to believe

that perhaps history does not repeat itself, the blow of 1967 in fact constituted a proof to the contrary.

To Contemplate the Future

[Question] One sometimes has the impression that Israel is more demanding with respect to France than with respect to other countries and that a "pro-Arab" attitude on the part of Paris is more severely judged by you than if it were on the part of another Western country.

[Answer] No, I do not believe that that is true, except in the very context which we have just mentioned. Since 1967, there have been many "downs" in our relations, and it would only be by making a comparative study that it could be precisely determined whether the criticisms which have been made in Israel were unjustified. But why speak about the aspects of the past? It is always better to contemplate the future of Franco-Israeli relations hopefully.

[Question] You yourself have not been accredited to Paris for very long. What is your assessment of your mission?

[Answer] A year is not sufficient for making an assessment. I could perhaps say that this first year has been a year of preparation for the efforts which --let us hope--will be made in 1977 to raise our relations to a more satisfactory level.

CSO: 3100

FRANCE

PCF'S KANAPA VIEWS FREEDOMS IN USSR, FRANCE

Paris L'HUMANITE in French 21 Feb 77 p 7 LD

[Report on PCF Politburo member Jean Kanapa 20 February French radio interview: "Yes to Truth"]

[Text] Sunday evening [PCF Politburo member] Jean Kanapa was the guest on Europe No 1 Press Club. Here is a summary of his replies to the questions he was asked.

[A. Duhamel (Europe No 1)] President Carter has just written to Andrey Sakharov and has announced to him the United States' intention to struggle for freedom.... does this move on the U.S. President's part seem to you to lie within the logic of the Helsinki Accords or not?

[Jean Kanapa] First I will say what we think about what is referred to as "the Sakharov affair" and in general the question of protestors and dissidents--depending on what they are called--in the Soviet Union and socialist countries.

Freedom and Socialism Are Inseparable

We, the French communists, are--as we have said and repeated and will frequently repeat again--firm supporters of the guarantee of the broadening of all individual and collective freedoms.

We state this frequently and it is the conviction of the 550,000 members of the PCF--their inner conviction, their raison d'etre, their reason for struggling--that we are struggling for socialism precisely because we are struggling for the liberation of mankind.

This is why, since in certain socialist countries men and women who express ideas different from those of the government authorities are subjected to persecution, harassment and sometimes penal sanctions and legal actions, we express our disagreement and our censure. Even if these men and women have false ideas, even ideas which are pernicious, damaging to detente or hostile

to socialism, these ideas must be combated with right ideas and not just with administrative measures, not just with repression. This is our position. We have often expressed it. We will do so every time it is necessary.

Mr Carter has sent a letter to Sakharov in which he says: "The question of human rights is one of the foremost of my administration's preoccupations." I take note of this. But if President Carter is really determined to defend human rights, his administration's main preoccupation, the United States is going to have a lot to do.

Defending Freedom Everywhere

Naturally, he will speak out for Sakharov's freedom of expression, but it will also be necessary for him to speak out against the wholesale repression of human rights in Iran, Indonesia, Latin America, Chile and Uruguay. We expect the United States, instead of supporting dictatorial and fascist regimes which maintain mass terror in their countries, to act in favor of the defense of human rights in these countries.

We expect it to do so also within the United States itself or in what the United States considers its own territory: In Puerto Rico political activists are still struggling for the independence of Puerto Rico and have been in prison for years. Lolita Lebron has been in prison since 1957.

In the United States even U.S. citizens are in prison. For instance the "Wilmington ten," who are anti-racist militants. The best known figure among these Wilmington ten is a black pastor, Ben Chavis. He is in prison. They are political militants. Even in the United States, then, President Carter will have a lot to do to defend freedoms.

In fact this is part of what will have to be discussed in Belgrade since it is one of the three baskets of the Helsinki Conference.

[Pierre Charpy (LA NATION)] Pierre Daix has written about you: "Kanapa justifies with the class struggle a utilitarian conception of truth. The truth is what the party's action has needed." Do you accept this opinion? Was it correct at the time? Is it still today?

[Jean Kanapa] Everybody chooses his own path and follows the path which he believes he must follow. For myself, I would not make a judgement on the opinions which someone like Pierre Daix or others may have of the activities of their former comrades. They have reflected on their own option and have taken a different one from ourselves. That is their right.

As far as I am concerned, like the vast majority of Communist Party members, we will feel nothing but pride for having remained as we were, that is to say, party members fully committed to the defense of the interests of the working class and the workers. Have we made mistakes? That is undeniable. But none of them justifies our abandoning doing all we can to transform this society, to make it better for the workers and for mankind in general, to make our country a country where everyone can live well.

The Truth

Having said this, we have never tried to deal with truth in a utilitarian manner. We have been led to support in certain socialist countries acts which have subsequently proved to be totally unjustified and even criminal. When we supported them we did so in perfectly good faith.

When we discovered--following the 20th CPSU Congress in 1956--that these acts of repression were totally unjustified and arbitrary, that those whom we had been told were culpable were often, and even mostly, as Khrushchev said, "the best of communists," we denounced what had happened with the utmost vigor. We said: "This must never happen again." We have long demonstrated the greatest vigilance, very attentive vigilance. We demonstrate this every day. We will not tolerate, will never again tolerate, the smallest thing which even threatened--I say threatened--to place these countries again on the road of a return to the past.

You ask me about truth.... We gave an example of this just recently. One of us, the communist historian Jean Elleinstein, said during a talk: "The PCF delegation was aware of Krushchev's secret report." Like all PCF members, even its leaders, I was still unaware of this.

This is why, one or two days after Elleinstein's lecture was published in L'HUMANITE, we issued a categorical denial. Then, bearing in mind our 22d congress, we said to ourselves: "After all, Jean Elleinstein is a historian, he is working, he devotes himself to his research into the PCF's history, into the history of the international workers movement.... And other people have also said that the delegation had been informed of it. We must therefore take a closer look, we must therefore check."

The Politburo therefore decided to seek the evidence of Georges Cogniot and P. Doize. They said: "Yes, the delegation was informed one day, during the 20th congress, of the secret report."

When we learned this fact, we said so publicly.

I will add that the decision to publish the evidence of Georges Cogniot and Pierre Doize did not raise even the slightest argument within the Politburo. All the Politburo members immediately declared: "Since we now know something like this, it is out of the question for us to remain silent about it."

Yes, the language of truth is and will remain an essential component of the democratic road to socialism which we propose for our country.

[Pierre Charpy] Especially when this truth becomes useful.

[Jean Kanapa] The truth is always useful. It is good to know it. We do not judge it in terms of usefulness. We say what is what. This distinguishes us entirely from the men who lead this country and who do tell lies all day long.

Peaceful Coexistence and Democracy

In answer to a question from Roland Faure (L'AURORE), who pointed out that in his opinion peaceful coexistence is certain to insure the progress of communism, Jean Kanapa said, among other things:

"We do not believe at all that one must favor detente--and we do favor detente--because detente insures the progress of communism. We favor it because detente signifies peace and peace is an irreplaceable acquisition for the peoples: We favor detente because we favor peace.

"You have also given me the opportunity to say in this regard that we were pursuing this before many other people. Now, for instance, heads of state including Mr Carter, like Presidents Ford and Nixon before him, are speaking out for peaceful coexistence and signing documents in which they appeal for peaceful coexistence and pronounce themselves in favor of it.

"Permit me to point out that in the United States in the fifties, but also in L'AURORE's columns, the very words 'peaceful coexistence' were considered communist, devilish words, which earned persecution for those who appealed for it. Here they earned opprobrium. We are proud of having always struggled for peace, for coexistence and for detente.

"Having said this, we believe that the cold war is not a good climate for the development of democratic freedoms.

"On the contrary, peaceful coexistence and the progress of detente fully justify the progress of democracy everywhere, even in socialist countries. And this is doubtless why in socialist countries the demand for democracy is becoming stronger, why men and women are demanding the opportunity to contest, the opportunity to discuss.

"Does this harm the image of communism? We are perfectly aware that repression of the freedoms of expression and a kind of inability to handle correctly the political struggle, the struggle of ideas--we are aware that this does indeed jeopardize our own ideal. We said so publicly at our 22d congress, in Georges Marchais' report."

[Jean-Pierrre Joulin (Europe 1)] There is a lot of talk at the moment about Mr Brezhnev's visit to France. If this visit does in fact take place, would it be, on the Soviets' part, an encouragement for the presidential majority and therefore a hostile gesture with regard to the union of the left?

[Jean Kanapa] We favor the development of Franco-Soviet cooperation in all areas. We regard meetings between heads of state as entirely normal and desirable. If Leonid Brezhnev comes here to France in reply to an invitation from the president of the republic, if this visit can contribute something further to progress in Franco-Soviet relations, it is a good thing for both countries. If it involves interference in France's internal affairs, we will not fail to express our opinion energetically.

Stronger, Because Freer

[Guy Thomas (L'EXPANSION)] If the left comes to power it will unleash certain forces against itself, particularly those of capital. Therefore, logically, will the leaders of the left not be forced to tighten the screw?

[Jean Kanapa] Certainly not! We have absolutely no intention of preventing the expression of opinions. We have absolutely no intention of being repressive.

What will be new--and this is very important--is not that we will withdraw freedoms from those who already have them--we will not--but that we will give them to those who do not have them; this will give the working class, the workers, much greater strength. This is what we are counting on to conduct the struggle and finally to drive back the ideas of reaction and also the political positions which it holds in our country and which it will continue to hold for some time. We are counting on democratic struggle and not on repression.

[Alain Duhamel] You have just explained that a certain number of freedoms are limited in France. You have also pointed out during this program that you consider that a certain number of freedoms are limited in the Soviet Union. So, with regard to political, religious and cultural freedoms, do you believe that overall they are better respected in France or in the Soviet Union?

[Jean Kanapa] I am not struggling for the Soviet model of democracy. I am struggling for the model of democratic society of the 22d congress. That is the model I choose: a democratic socialism, French socialism.

CSO: 3100

ITALY

PCI OFFICIAL RECOUNTS GDR VISIT WITH HAVEMANN

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 28 Feb 77 pp 41-44 DW

[Interview with PCI Central Committee member Lucio Lombardo Radice]

[Text] Mathematician Lucio Lombardo Radice, 60, is a member of the PCI Central Committee. On behalf of the Natural Sciences Department of Rome University he visited the East Berlin regime critic and professor of physics, Robert Havemann, to hand to him an invitation for a series of lectures.

[SPIEGEL] Professor Lombardo Radice, you visited SED regime critic Robert Havemann in East Berlin. Did you encounter complications?

[Lombardo Radice] No. But it was not possible to visit him at home. He told me that the whole street in which he lives outside Berlin is blocked and controlled. This is not good, of course.

[SPIEGEL] Where did you meet Prof Havemann, then?

[Lombardo Radice] I will not disclose that, naturally, and it is sad that it cannot be disclosed. For I believe that it should be entirely normal for Havemann to receive visitors. In my case it was not primarily a political visit. I was there, above all, as a colleague to present invitations for scientific lectures in Italy.

[SPIEGEL] Thus, you were not there in your capacity as a member of the PCI Central Committee, but on behalf of Rome University?

[Lombardo Radice] Yes. I am a mathematician and a member of the Natural Science Department of Rome University. My department has officially invited Robert Havemann to deliver a series of lectures. Beyond that I had instructions to convey the invitations of other universities, including such famous universities as those of Pisa and Bari.

[SPIEGEL] How did he react?

[Lombardo Radice] Robert Havemann replied that he would be very happy to come to Italy. But he desires the absolute guarantee of the GDR authorities that he will be allowed to return and that no second Biermann case will occur. Since he is not an enemy of the GDR it would be very good for the GDR's development if Havemann were allowed to discuss cultural questions, questions concerning Marxism, in our country. And it would be important for the cause of detente. After all, my visit was no hostile act against the GDR authorities. Only I deem it a great mistake to treat a man, a comrade, a scientist like Robert Havemann in such a way. I wish these conditions would be overcome.

[SPIEGEL] Do you believe that your party can obtain from the SED a guarantee for the exit and reentry of Havemann?

[Lombardo Radice] I do not know. I only believe, and that is also the opinion of the PCI, that it would be a very good thing to accomplish something like that. You see, the attorney of Havemann has been deleted from the register of lawyers in the GDR. This is sad and bad. Then there is the multitude of curtailments of freedom, and Havemann's friends are not safe, either.

[SPIEGEL] Wolf Biermann, too, had a visa which entitled him to return to the GDR. Could Havemann trust a promise of the SED at all since his friend Biermann was expatriated nevertheless?

[Lombardo Radice] Perhaps the GDR comrades and authorities know by now that it was wrong and harmful to expatriate Biermann. Besides, this time it would be even more embarrassing, because Havemann wishes a formal guarantee.

[SPIEGEL] Do official contacts exist between the PCI and the SED in which such matters are discussed?

[Lombardo Radice] Yes, definitely. We do have contacts with the SED. We criticize, yet we do not want a rupture.

[SPIEGEL] You are now talking as a communist?

[Lombardo Radice] With Robert Havemann, too, I spoke as a comrade, as a scientist and friend. You cannot divide yourself up into three parts. I am always a comrade. As early as 12 years ago I defended Havemann in our party organ L'UNITA and criticized the SED comrades for having made a mistake when they kicked him out of his professorial chair. At the time there was a public discussion. Some GDR philosophers wrote a letter to justify Havemann's exclusion. But the incumbent director of L'UNITA at that time said: No, Lombardo Radice is right if he protests. I am saying this to remind you that the Italian communists have objected to such violations of freedom in east-bloc states much earlier than just in the past few months or years.

[SPIEGEL] You wrote the L'UNITA article prior to the Prague intervention in 1968?

[Lombardo Radice] Yes, 3 years earlier, in late 1965.

[SPIEGEL] Did your party know about the trip to Havemann?

[Lombardo Radice] Yes. I told my party that I would partake in a Hamburg meeting and that I would like to talk to Havemann in Berlin if possible. The party had nothing against it. You see, the PCI is no army, there are no soldiers, officers, and generals. One must be most disciplined in a political sense. But of course I have the right of visiting Havemann. My party says and writers say that people like Robert Havemann are good comrades and that it is a mistake to persecute them.

[SPIEGEL] And the SED, too, had nothing against your meeting Havemann?

[Lombardo Radice] I do not know that.

[SPIEGEL] Let us assume that Robert Havemann will go to Italy and will not be permitted to return to the GDR. What will the PCI do then?

[Lombardo Radice] There are a number of hypotheses. I am in no position to answer them.

[SPIEGEL] Are you not afraid that the SED would consider it an unfriendly act if a prominent PCI Central Committee member goes to East Berlin without visiting the SED Central Committee there, but seeing Robert Havemann who has ousted from the SED?

[Lombardo Radice] I am basically against bureaucratic procedures. If a scientist or comrade should come from abroad to Italy, it would be absolutely ridiculous if he had to ask the PCI leadership for permission to see Professor Lombardo Radice. My mission was no official political mission. It was a visit from colleague to colleague, from friend to friend, and from comrade to comrade. All this is normal.

[SPEIGEL] But the way in which Havemann is being observed and isolated is everything but normal. Does he foster hopes regarding normalization?

[Lombardo Radice] Yes, he has great hopes and he is not pessimistic at all. He is convinced that the October Revolution marked a decisive change in the history of the world, that the existence of socialist states means great progress, and that the GDR in this sense is the better part of Germany. His fight is a fight for socialism. Our criticism, the criticism of the PCI of the treatment of people who think in other terms, is not directed against socialism. We are drawing a strict line between the antisocialist protest, and we are criticizing Amalrik and Solzhenitsyn. But we are convinced that in socialist states, too, every citizen must have the right of expressing his opinion publicly. It is absolutely wrong to consider all critics as enemies. We would be enemies of the socialist state if we were to remain silent.

[SPIEGEL] Was your visit to Havemann a piece of proletarian internationalism the way you understand it?

[Lombardo Radice] Yes. So to speak. But really just a small step and not so important.

[SPIEGEL] You did not have the feeling of having met a counterrevolutionary?

[Lombardo Radice] Absolutely not. Havemann is a most loyal communist, a revolutionary. I have met many such loyal and strong comrades, such as Eduard Goldstuecker (chairman of the Czechoslovak Association of Authors during the Prague spring; now living in England exiled). He was in prison during Stalin times and he remained a communist. Or Comrade Slanska (widow of Rudolf Slanskiy, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, hanged in the Stalin era). After the murder of her husband she wrote a wonderful book, and she still is a militant communist. In the CSSR she signed "Charter 77." And Robert Havemann, too, is within our movement and not without.

[SPIEGEL] Could he--seen from the standpoint of the PCI--not be more useful for this movement if he came to the Federal Republic?

[Lombardo Radice] Robert Havemann is very strict there. He says: No, I will not leave the GDR. I do not know whether he is politically right in doing this. But it is like it is and he is very absolute in this respect.

[SPIEGEL] So he sees chances for the implementation of "socialism with a human face" in the GDR?

[Lombardo Radice] Yes, certainly, this is what he says.

[SPIEGEL] Do you see such chances too?

[Lombardo Radice] I hope so. In the GDR and in the Soviet Union there has been a fast and extraordinary development of science and technology. My friend Robert Jungk would say that the future has begun there too. I believe that the outdated political structures now must change too. They no longer correspond to this new reality.

[SPIEGEL] Which factors do you see that could bring about such a change?

[Lombardo Radice] Particularly the scientific, technical, productive and cultural development at the basis. I am a scientist. Critical scientific education has reached a very high level in the GDR. Now the country needs further political development.

[SPIEGEL] And the position of the communist Havemann is more sympathetic to you than the official position of the SED?

[Lombardo Radice] Yes, certainly, doubtlessly.

[SPIEGEL] Does this also apply to your party?

[Lombardo Radice] My party has always strictly criticized this repressive approach. The PCI calls Havemann a comrade. He is a good comrade and he makes significant contributions to the further development of socialism.

[SPIEGEL] Do you see such good comrades in the Soviet Union, too, such as the critical communist Roy Medvedev?

[Lombardo Radice] The official PCI publishing house has printed a book by Medvedev. It means much more than just the opinion of the PCI that Medvedev should be in a position to speak his opinion freely in the Soviet Union: We say that we as the Communist Party are interested in Medvedev's opinion. It is not just a matter of the classic-liberal principle of freedom--we really appreciate what these comrades are writing and saying.

[SPIEGEL] When will an envoy of the Italian Communist Party visit Alexander Dubcek in Bratislava?

[Lombardo Radice] I do not know. But Luigi Longo visited Dubcek...

[SPIEGEL] ...When he still was party secretary.

[Lombardo Radice] Yes. But later, when Alexander Dubcek was ousted from the party, L'UNITA called him "il compagno," a comrade. We never were of another opinion. But you cannot simply go to Prague and demand that Dubcek again should become party chairman.

[SPIEGEL] But you still consider Dubcek a comrade who is closer to the Italian Communist Party than the present leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party?

[Lombardo Radice] Yes, certainly, certainly, certainly.

CSO: 3103.

PORTUGAL

PARTIES JUSTIFY VOTE ON GOVERNMENTAL PLAN, BUDGET

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Dec 76 p 3

[Text] Mario Soares emphasized on TV yesterday when he commented on the passing of the Government's Economic Program and Budget laws in the Assembly that the government did not dramatize the debate but it was sought by the parties, which are opposition parties, to meet their responsibilities. The prime minister assembled the comments of party representatives which explain the reasons for their votes on the important documents.

"The parties," Mario Soares also said, "had the perfect fundamental right to oppose such laws and they formed a negative alliance. They felt an obligation to present an alternative to the current government, an alternative which, as everyone knows, doesn't exist."

In referring to the two votes against the representatives of the PS [Partida Socialista] (Socialist Party), Carmelinda Pereira and Aires Rodrigues, Mario Soares said, "the fact that they voted on the side of the UDP [Popular Democratic Union] against the Governmental Program and Budget law excluded them automatically from the party that elected them."

Manuel Moura (PS): "A 100,000 Jobs"

In his analysis of the Governmental Program and Budget, PS Senator Manuel Moura called the measures that the two laws contain "valid and concrete proposals that give the Portuguese people a ray of hope."

In referring to the now passed Governmental Program, Manuel Moura suggested that in it can be found definite major options that will guide the economic and social actions of the government in 1977, namely, programs concerning water supplies, electric lighting systems, construction of sewerage and housing, as well as measures for overcoming unemployment that will make "the creation of about a 100,000 jobs" possible in the coming years.

With respect to the high cost of living, the senator emphasized the establishment of food cooperatives that "will ensure maintenance of prices of certain basic products."

With reference to the budget, Manuel Moura said that it introduces a contention over current expenditures called "ordinary" that government has to pay, as for example, social security, retirement payments to workers (subsidized) and expenditures of capital that are the government's to make. Manuel Moura subsequently considered "correct" the budget's recommended policy relative to expenditures and income and he was pleased at the passing of the two laws. He emphasized that "a most important step towards the strengthening of democracy had been taken for which the Socialist Party had always struggled."

Servulo Correia (PPD): "Overlapping of Two Investment Programs"

In justification of his party's "nay" vote to the Government's Plan and its abstention concerning the budget, PPD [Popular Democratic Party] Senator Servulo Correia stated, "We voted against the proposed law for the governmental plan by disagreeing, in the first instance, with the manner in which it was drawn up." According to the PPD senator, "it was formulated in the secrecy of the Cabinet and presented suddenly to the Assembly with limited documentation. This led to the fact that many senators, only very late, had full access to them."

Furthermore, he felt that the political parties, the trade unions, the employer associations and agricultural associations should have been consulted throughout the formulation of the Plan.

"In second place," he said, "it doesn't seem to us to be a true economic and social program: it seems to be an overlapping of two investment programs, both in the public sector, comprising various projects, many of which were already in preparation before the government came to power."

Servulo Correia also thought that the government "makes serious concessions in the Assembly to the Communist Party." As an example, he pointed to changes in the domain of agricultural policy, saying that "henceforth no more reservations would be made, nor would any more annexes be added without the consent of the interested workers," and he stressed that what the PCP [Communist Party of Portugal] wants is "the approval of the unions that they dominate."

With respect to the budget, Servulo Correia said that his party's abstention can be ascribed to the PPD's "not having a scorched earth policy," and because "the vote against the budget would mean paralyzing the administration. We don't plan games of that sort because we don't want instability in the country," he added.

Freitas Do Amaral (CDS): "Negative Vote Could Provoke the Government's Fall"

Freitas do Amaral, chairman of the CDS, presented three reasons as justification for his party's position, "the negative vote could, at this time, provoke the fall of the government and would interrupt a whole series of

ongoing activities such as: education policy, foreign policy, agricultural and labor policies, which would not be right." On the other hand, the negative vote and the possibility of toppling the government, "could cause a serious situation that might create a vacuum that could be taken advantage of by undemocratic extremist elements. This could bring a great deal of suffering to the Portuguese people."

The CDS [Centrist Social Democrats] chairman subsequently pointed out that before that could happen, the PCP [Communist Party] "would present itself as the only party willing to lend support to the Socialist Party, and we," he added, "think that it would not be in the national interest to push the Socialist Party into the arms of the Communist Party."

Finally, the CDS did not vote for the Governmental Plan and Budget laws because "it is well aware of the experience of the First Republic from 1910 to 1926 in which the legislators, in their anxiety to overthrow the government brought about a situation in which the executive power dissolved in permanent impotence, and that situation ended in dictatorship."

Carlos Carvalhas (PCP): "Suggestions and Alternate Proposals"

In his turn, Carlos Carvalhas, the Communist Party senator, reminded critics that his party drew up the two proposed laws for the government and he pointed out that the Communist Party also presented very concrete suggestions and alternate proposals.

Despite the fact that the Governmental Plan says nothing about nationalization, implementation of agrarian reform, inflation, food cooperatives, union problems, the law on departures, and moreover, the law in support of small- and medium-sized enterprises, as well as those concerning the farmers in the North, fishermen and miners, he stated that the abstention stand of his party was due to two basic factors: "on the one hand, because the government showed an openness and was receptive to many of our suggestions with respect to agrarian reform, nationalization, interventionist enterprises and self-management." Here he singled out, as an example, the expropriation of 700,000 hectares for agrarian reform. "On the other hand," Carlos Carvalhas added, "because we don't stick together, we provide cover to reactionary movements seeking to create a vacuum and instability with a view to leading Portugal back to its pre-25 April position."

In closing, the PCP deputy said that the peace that his party aspires to "is not the peace of the cemeteries, nor a corrupt peace, but [real] peace for all Portuguese."

Acacio Barreiros (UDP): "We Voted Against Submission to Imperialism"

Finally Acacio Barreiros spoke, the only senator in the UDP [United Democrats of Portugal] with a seat in the Assembly, stating that the proposal of two "nays" of his party showed:

"In voting against the Governmental Plan and Budget laws, we are voting against the contempt with which reforms are treated in this plan and in particular, [reforms] for farmers and fishermen."

"We are voting against the rising cost of living that the plan will not combat because it has no provision for countering the problem."

Acacio Barreiros also said that in voting against the Governmental Plan and the Budget laws, we are voting against "submission to imperialism" and he said that his party favors an alternative:

"A government like that of 25 April, of the people, a government that defends national independence, NATO, and that is allied with the Third World, that combats fascism, terrorists, and "PIDE" [Salazar police] types, that defends the poor against the rich, defends reforms, defends the pensioner, fights the rise in the cost of living, attacking the intermediaries, defends agrarian reform, the small farmers, and the sowers and the reapers."

And in conclusion:

"We will continue to be receptive to dialogues with all democratic forces so as to establish a government supported by the efforts of the people. A government of 25 April of the people for a prosperous and happy Portugal."

7959-R
CSO: 3101

PORTUGAL

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SETS MINIMUM, MAXIMUM SALARIES

Lisbon O SECULO in Portuguese 31 Dec 76 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Council of Ministers met in plenary session in S. Bento under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mario Soares.

The prime minister made some comments on the passing of the Government's Economic Program and Budget laws, pointing out the great significance of the government's victory and the high level at which the debates in the Assembly were conducted.

Subsequently, the ministers of the republic for the Azores and Madeira, described the situation in those autonomous regions with respect to the establishment of new rates for maritime freight traffic with those islands, in light of the great impact of the cost of loading and unloading on the final transport cost, and of the need to rationalize the recruitment of dock workers, and of the fact that public and private enterprises should plan personnel quotas. The Council of Ministers decided to entrust the proposal of a solution to that problem to the ministers of finance, labor, transportation and communications, which would permit the setting of new rates that would reflect costs and be profitable to enterprises and acceptable in terms of the economy of the islands. Regional governments are to participate in the study of that solution to be presented to the Council within the next 30 days.

Payment of Interest

The Council of Ministers decided that under the terms of Law No 539/76 of 9 July, beginning on 15 January 1977, interest for the 6-month period from 14 July 1976 to 15 January 1977 will be paid to holders of certificates of participation in the FIDES and FIA investment funds at a temporary rate of 6.5 percent without prejudice to changes that arise as a result of standards to be adopted on the basis of the proposal presented by the Government to the Assembly.

Establishment of Wages

The Council also approved a law that sets forth a new definition and an increase in the national minimum wage and the minimum wage of farm workers. Thus, effective 1 January 1977, minimum monthly wages of 3,500 escudos are guaranteed to all permanent farm workers 20 years of age or older. Permanent farm workers are defined as those who are paid by the month. Other workers, embracing those 20 years or older, with the exception of domestic workers, will have a minimum monthly wage of 4,500 escudos. Workers under 20 years are guaranteed a general minimum wage equivalent to 50 percent of the above without prejudice to the principle that, in the same enterprise, like work should receive like pay.

The document in question also establishes a maximum monthly salary of 50,000 escudos for all workers employed by public, private, or nationalized enterprises.

[There is] a limitation on greater salary increases and the corresponding benefits through collective bargaining.

Limitation on Wages

The Council approved, moreover, a law that makes changes in the higher wages and the corresponding benefits subject, on the one hand, to the effective securing of the guaranteed minimum wage and, on the other hand, to the maintenance of the purchasing power of the lower-paid worker. Among other measures, the document in question, which prohibits the establishment of pay raises deferred beyond 30 June 1977, determines that overall charges from wages may not be increased by more than 15 percent of the overall salary.

Individual increases may in no case exceed 20% of the respective wages.

Salaries of Chairmen of the Two Houses and Civilian Governors

The Council also approved a proposed law to be presented to the Assembly concerning salaries of chairmen of the two houses and those of governors and lieutenant governors.

Finally, a proposed law was approved to regulate retirement situations and adjustments for service and to introduce readjustments in pensions granted or to be granted to certain public officials, aiming, on the one hand, at indemnification of legitimate unpaid obligations and, on the other hand, at its inclusion in the normal procedures for the establishment of pensions.

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SWEDEN

ENERGY STUDY SEES NEED FOR 10 NUCLEAR PLANTS IN YEAR 2000

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 9 Feb 77 p 20

[Article by Mert Kubu]

[Text] If we make an effort we can reduce energy consumption for heating homes and offices by 40 TWh (Terrawatt hours) up to the year 2000. But that will not be enough to make nuclear power unnecessary.

We would still need the energy provided by 10 reactors. That is the conclusion reached by civil engineer Nils-Eric Lindskough. Together with the head of the planning board, general director Lennart Holm, he has delivered his report to the government.

The report also estimates how much solar energy would be available to society by the year 2000.

If we invest about a billion kronor in development costs, mass production of large solar heat accumulators, water tanks, could begin in 10 years. In that case we could count on at most 10 TWh of energy per year from such solar heat tanks by the turn of the century. That corresponds to the energy from two reactors.

In addition, individual solar collectors could provide another 10 TWh annually. In all, solar collectors would give us 20 TWh. But the individual solar collectors are unable to store heat for the winter.

Warning on Remote Heating

The report warns against investing in remote heating systems for small houses. A calculation shows that the heat loss in pipes to small houses is very large, up to 5 TWh, corresponding to the energy from one reactor, every year. It is also an expensive system.

It is considerably more efficient and cheaper to invest in electric heating units for small houses and even for some multi-family houses.

The energy needed to heat homes can be reduced considerably says the report, "Energy for Buildings, 1975-2000." This despite the fact that it is estimated that present construction volume, including both homes and businesses, will increase by 25 percent by the turn of the century.

Industry Can't Save

Gross energy needs for heating homes can be reduced from around 170 TWh to 130 TWh. But that is not enough so we can ignore nuclear power.

Civil engineer Lindskough: "I do not want to take a stand for or against nuclear energy. I have simply calculated how much we can save. We would then arrive at a level by the year 2000 that would require energy corresponding to the production of 10 reactors over and above traditional energy sources.

"Theoretically of course these reactors could be replaced with other forms of energy. The forecasts have assumed that industry as a whole cannot save energy up to the turn of the century. Obviously if it should turn out that industry can save the energy of the 10 reactors then we wouldn't need nuclear energy. But it is not felt that industry can make such savings."

The report also calculates what will happen after the year 2000 and tries to look another 25 years into the future.

By 2025 there will be almost no old, energy-wasting houses left. They will all have been torn down or remodeled. The average house would have an energy need that today only a few very energy-saving houses can match.

It is possible that we in Sweden will then use just as much energy to heat houses as in 1985, despite an estimate that the volume of annual house and office construction would increase 1 percent.

The research for the report was carried out by a group of consultants under the leadership of Nils-Eric Lindskough at Tyrens Project Group, Inc. This was done at the request of the state planning board and is part of a package proposal containing several reports which the planning board has delivered to the government. But because of illness this partial report was somewhat delayed.

6578

CSO: 3109

SWEDEN

FALLDIN PRESSES FOR QUICK ASSESSMENT ON ARAB GAS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 10 Feb 77 p 28

[Article by Lasse Hoglund]

[Text] Build no more than six nuclear power plants. Instead, invest in power plants fired with natural gas imported from the Arab nations. That was the Kockums proposal in an "alternative energy plan" presented to the government today.

"The proposal appears to be a realistic alternative to the continued construction of nuclear power plants. We will immediately appoint a task force to review the material," said Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin.

According to Falldin the proposal has a number of advantages. These include employment, balance of trade and environmental and safety issues.

"If we are to follow this line, we should not delay our decision too long because gas finds will soon be spoken for," he said at a press conference. "If that happens we will be a long way from fulfilling the Center campaign pledge to halt nuclear power."

Kockums, a large producer of vessels for transporting liquefied natural gas, worked with two alternative nuclear power expansion levels in its proposal.

The first alternative calls for two nuclear reactors each at Oskarshamn, Barseback and Ringhals by 1985. The second alternative calls for two more reactors at Ringhals and Forsmark.

According to the decision made by parliament, 40 percent of electricity production in 1985 will come from nuclear power. If no more than six reactors are built, which seems to be the most interesting proposal,

the percentage will stop at 15 while 19 percent would come from plants fired by natural gas, in other words combination power plants. An additional 22 percent would come from industrial counter-pressure, thermal energy and condensed energy, four-fifths of which will be created by gas and one-fifth by oil.

The Kockums estimates show that dependence on oil products for our energy supply in 1985 would decline from 47 to 37 percent and on nuclear energy from 20 to 11 percent according to the most favorable alternative. Instead natural gas would account for 26 percent. This means that oil imports could be reduced by about 8 million tons or by a fourth.

It is proposed that natural gas be imported in special vessels in liquid form, cooled to -162 degrees, landing at two receiving ports -- Stenungsund and Karlshamn have been suggested. There it would be stored underground until it was turned into gas and distributed via pipeline to consumers in southern and central Sweden. One pipeline would go from the Goteborg area to the Stockholm region.

The pipelines would be constructed to meet the largest conceivable industrial consumption needs, in other words those of iron and steel mills, pulp and paper factories and the chemical industry.

Kockums stressed that natural gas is a fuel with a high degree of efficiency, total combustion and a low or nonexistent sulfur content. It can be stored centrally, the equipment is simple with low maintenance costs and gas is simple to handle and regulate. Natural gas is not poisonous and does not emit any harmful secondary gases.

"The gas would be purchased on a longterm 20-25 year contract with one or more suppliers," Kockums head Nils-Hugo Hallenborg said at the press conference. "No shortage of natural gas is expected. Saudi Arabia has more natural gas than the total known reserves in the entire rest of the world but hasn't yet bothered to extract it.

"There is no doubt the project would create employment for us and for others and thus bridge over a difficult period for the shipping industry," Hallenborg said.

According to the Kockums estimate, the entire gas system, i.e. the ships, terminals and gas network, in the most interesting alternative would cost about 18 billion kronor in investments. Capital costs along with the purchase price of the gas and operating costs of the system would give a gas price 4 to 9 percent higher than the price of oil. The cost of electricity from the new gas power plant would be 10 percent higher than nuclear energy compared with 30 percent more expensive in existing condensed power plants.

Unredeemed investments of 7.5 billion kronor in nuclear power plants would make the additional costs in 1977-1985 about 10 billion kronor. But there will also be the investments in remote heating in the amount of 12 billion kronor called for in the parliamentary resolution. The gross cost of the entire gas project would be 34.4 billion kronor.

Construction of the new system is estimated to require 100,000 workers annually from 1977-1981 in the "highest" gas alternative. When the system is in full operation it is expected that it will provide about 5500 new jobs most of them in various kinds of power plant and in the remote heating system.

According to the Kockums calculations the system could start operations in 1981 and be completed entirely by 1985.

"I couldn't say when a decision might be reached," Falldin said at the press conference, "but I am impressed by the detailed way in which Kockums has studied this. I promise that together with the task force I will try to obtain a good idea of the material."

6578

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SWEDEN

NEW TECHNOLOGY FOR NUCLEAR WASTE DISCLOSED

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 8 Feb 77 p 15

[Article by Bo Melander]

[Text] Asea Atom called a press conference in Stockholm Monday and presented a patented idea for the sealing of atomic waste in ceramic material and then compressing the entire mass.

"The future will show us if the idea works but we will talk about that before important decisions are made on nuclear energy. If we kept quiet about it, we would be accused of being secretive," thought Asea head Curt Nicolin.

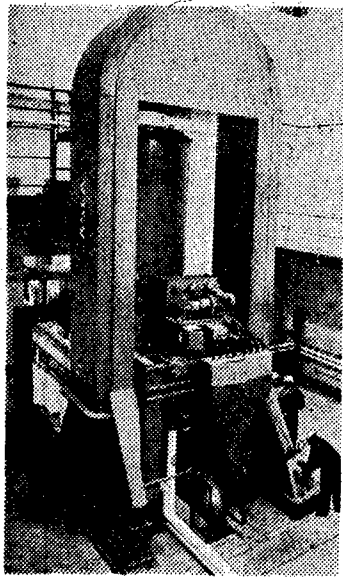
"It would take at least 10 years to see whether or not this technique would work in practice," Professor Gosta Wranglen of the Technical College in Stockholm said.

Asea has been working for 5 months to develop the idea at its high-pressure laboratory in Robertsfors.

After preparation, the waste is pressed together with a ceramic material under heat into a solid mass that is harder than granite.

Asea has not yet tested the method on radioactive waste since the authorities have not yet granted permission for this. But the firm says:

"The method could help nuclear firms to meet the requirements of the so-called conditional law."



It is this type of press working with gas under heat and very high pressure that Asea is considering using to seal in nuclear waste.

Three Methods

Asea has been working with high-pressure techniques for some 20 years, among other things for the production of artificial spring steel and diamonds.

There are three methods that could be used to employ this technique to press the waste into solid ceramic blocks.

With the first method, one takes the waste (in the form of what are known as calcinates) after it has been prepared (plutonium, etc. removed) and mixes it with ceramic material, using high pressure to compress the mixture into a dense mass.

With the second method, the waste is put through a chemical filter after it has been prepared. The waste is dried and pressed into a dense ceramic mass with the high-pressure process.

With the third and most promising method the ceramic material is compressed but some air spaces are left. These spaces are later filled with the residue from the reactors with no prior preparation. A ceramic lid is attached and the whole thing is compressed again to "weld on" the lid.

Will this work -- don't we need more time in order to be sure that the idea will work in practice?

"Only the future can tell whether we are right or wrong," director Nicolín said. He felt the political debate and the conditional proposition had been a good thing and had hastened this technical development.

Explanation

Director Nicolin explained why Asea was publicizing the technical development at this early stage:

"If we had been neutral in the ongoing debate, we would not have been in touch with the press and at this point in time we cannot claim that this is the real solution to the problem of waste."

But director Nicolin felt that they have come a good bit along the way, that the method was promising and that it would be wrong to keep quiet about it when important decisions on nuclear power are to be made in the next few months.

"If we kept quiet now, we might be accused later on of being secretive," he explained.

The process Asea intends to test on radioactive waste has never been tried overseas, according to Nicolin, and could be a big thing for Asea.

"The firm is unique in that it works with both nuclear power and high-pressure compressors."

The Asea director said he believed in the future of atomic energy and a solution to the problem of waste disposal.

"I have faith that common sense will prevail," he said. Nicolin warned against failing to provide sufficient time for technical development.

Wranglen Issues Warning

"One can't just say flatly that this method will take care of the waste problem for hundreds or thousands of years," said Professor Gosta Wranglen of the Technical College in Stockholm in a talk with DAGENS NYHETER.

Decades of testing will be needed before one can be sure how corrosion and other processes will affect the material used. If the waste contains plutonium as well, the requirements are much greater.

Professor Wranglen was asked for his reaction to Asea's step in announcing the technique to the public after 5 months of testing without radioactive waste and he replied:

"They're jumping the gun. New waste methods are being announced every day in all parts of the world."

But couldn't this prove to be a good method?

"As far as I know this is the first time I ever heard of such a method -- but no matter how it works, we cannot avoid the problem of radiation from the waste and the risk that corrosion caused by the water around the container could be enhanced by the radiation."

Wishful Thinking

Wranglen himself has said in the past that gold would be the safest material with which to seal in radioactive waste. But that would be expensive.

"It is wishful thinking to hope that Asea has a solution. We may hope that it works but future research will give us the answer."

Then what does Wranglen think should be done with the waste?

"I have said that the safest method is to store the waste above ground in steel containers that can be checked."

But why isn't that solution being used?

"People react against it for psychological reasons."

But isn't there a risk that the material could be released because of war or some other disaster?

"We already have that problem with nuclear power."

"If we have nuclear power plants anyway, we might as well have waste on the ground," Wranglen felt.

Background

The reason Asea is using its high-pressure line in the atomic waste issue is that the conditional proposition will soon go into effect. According to this nuclear firms must show that they can take care of atomic waste disposal for any reactors starting up in the future.

Asea director Curt Nicolin has told Energy Minister Olof Johansson and Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin about the firm's development of the method, but only briefly.

Waterworks general director Jonas Norrby expressed pleased surprise at Asea's technical development and thought it was important for Asea and nuclear firms to work in parallel to find solutions to the waste disposal problem.

Both the power company and Asea need time to do more research and development in the waste area and government permission to store the waste in Sweden in tanks for the time being.

The vital political question is whether the Falldin government will approve this line and start up new reactors on the basis of present waste disposal methods.

6578

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SWITZERLAND

GOVERNMENT TO LIMIT NUMBER OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

Geneva JOURNAL DE GENEVE in French 4 Feb 77 p 9

[Article by Jacques Simon Eggly: "Bern in a Hurry To Be Able To Slow Down the Construction of Power Plants"]

[Text] All of the governments of the industrialized countries say that nuclear energy is necessary. All of the governments of these countries declare that nuclear power stations are therefore necessary. But how many? At what rate are they to be built? Should these decisions meet only scientific criteria, safety assessments laid down by experts, or should they adopt the popular view? At bottom, that is the big question now open. Even if one could prove that our political independence, our energy capacity depend in an obvious way on nuclear power stations, public opinion would still have to accept it. That is indispensable in a democratic country, hence particularly in Switzerland. That is the reason why, without awaiting the setting up of final legislation, the Federal Council is now thinking of temporary legal provisions. But in fact these temporary provisions would affect such important points, would change present laws so much, that it is indeed a decisive step that would be taken.

Today, in sum, the authorization given to a firm to build a nuclear power station is in two parts. First of all a site permit, which was given in the case of Kaiseraugst; then a building permit. But in principle the second is subjected only to a finicky study of a series of conditions, among them maximum safety. If these conditions are fulfilled, the applicant has the right to a permit.

Now, the Federal Council is looking into a new system. The federal authorities, government or Parliament--that is to be decided--would give a general permit or would grant a concession--that too to be decided.

The main thing is that this decision, consolidated into a single act of the government or parliament, could be taken as political opportuneness, particularly by an analysis of the clause on so-called necessity. Meaning that the designated political authority would be empowered to set the rate at which nuclear power plants are built.

That is something hardly pleasing to the Swiss electric power plants which see in it, not without cause, the risk of arbitrary action; which claim, not without justification, that being more often than not linked to local organizations, being responsible for good management, they know better than anyone else whether a certain type of energy is needed or not.

But facts are one thing and psychological imperatives another. Today, though the Federal Council wants to have the virtually ready power plants put into operation, it wants to slow down the schedule of others, including those which have already received a site permit, as Kaiseraugst and Verbois have. In sum, all that is needed, particularly in those two cases, is for the applicant to succeed in obtaining the green light: What they want to do is to leave the red light on as long as it is considered advisable.

The present consultation of the political parties in advance with a view to such so-called temporary legal provisions shows to what point the government believes the matter to have become a political issue, to what extent it intends to control the nuclear phenomenon in Switzerland. The method and proposals can be debated. It must nevertheless be recognized that fundamentally the Federal Council is acting like other governments because of public opinion which in Switzerland as elsewhere has become very sensitive.

Will that prevent illegal means of pressure from aggressive opponents, as at Kaiseraugst? There is no certainty that it will.

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CSO: 3100

SWITZERLAND

GOVERNMENT TO RATIFY NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY

Geneva JOURNAL DE GENEVE in French 10 Feb 77 p 9

[Text] During its usual weekly session, the Federal Council on Wednesday definitively completed the Swiss declarations relating to the nuclear arms nonproliferation treaty so that nothing remains to prevent ratification of the said treaty in the near future. On the other hand, it approved the official communication on the law for the protection of animals and the first three articles of the ordinance for implementing the federal order covering the temporary regulations on unemployment insurance, articles relating to the contributions.

In addition, the government completed its detailed study, position by position, of the Confederation's financial plan and of the measures which will be adopted to achieve a balanced budget between now and 1979.

The "Chevallez package" will be presented at a press conference to be held on Monday under the chairmanship of the chief of the Federal Department of Finance and Customs.

On the other hand, more detailed information was furnished with respect to the Swiss declarations accompanying the instruments ratifying the nuclear arms nonproliferation treaty.

In addition, the Federal Council also:

Approved an intercantonal agreement between the cantons of eastern Switzerland on collaboration with respect to police matters;

Adopted an official statement approving a supplementary agreement and two conventions concerning the protection of the Rhine against pollution;

Gave its assent to an agreement with France for improved mutual assistance in the event that Lake Geneva is polluted;

And appointed Federal Councilor Ernst Brugger, chief of the Department of Public Economy, to head our delegation at the next special session of the AELE's [expansion unknown] consultative committee to be held in Stockholm.